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## Kuwait May Service U.S. Forces in Gulf

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — Kuwait hinted Monday that limited staging facilities might be negotiated for U.S. air and naval forces protecting reflagged Kuwaiti tankers in the Gulf, but it ruled out granting full basing rights.

"We are not ready for either air bases or naval bases," said Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah al-Salem al-Sabah, Kuwait's prime minister. "But if you want to know if Kuwait will be able to offer certain facilities with regard to other bases, this could be discussed later on."

A Western diplomat said those facilities might include fuel and water for U.S. escort vessels whose protection duties would end as reflagged tankers entered Kuwait's 12-mile (20-kilometer) territorial limit. Additionally, the U.S. Navy has provided a squad of 16 to 18 mine detection and disposal specialists.

Meanwhile, France advised its shipowners not to send their vessels to the Gulf, a government spokesman said Monday. [Page 2]

With Kuwait and Saudi naval support, the U.S. team completed clearing mines from the deep-water channel leading to Kuwait's main offshore oil terminal at Al-Ahmadi on Wednesday.

At a news conference in Kuwait, the prime minister sought to dissociate Kuwait from any hostilities the United States might undertake — or become embroiled in — while protecting reflagged Kuwaiti vessels.

"There are now American vessels," he said of the 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers re-registered as American vessels to make them eligible for U.S. protection. The Reagan administration crafted the reflagging policy to counter the Soviet Union, which has leased three tankers to Kuwait.

Kuwait, which has sided with Iraq in the Iran-Iraq war, sought outside protection of its crucial oil exports after its ships came under Iranian attack.

"They are flying the American flag, so I am sure that the Americans will defend the American flag," the prime minister said.

### Gulf Cease-Fire Ordered by UN

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The UN Security Council, by unanimous vote, demanded Monday that Iran and Iraq call an immediate cease-fire in their seven-year war and return troops to internationally recognized borders.

The resolution has the force of the mandatory provisions of the UN Charter, to which all member nations are parties, and the council threatened "further steps," if necessary, to insure that it is observed.

It was the first time in the war that the 15-nation council invoked its mandatory powers.

stressing that the U.S. warships protecting the tankers would operate in international waters in the Gulf.

The first of the reflagged tankers, the Bridgeton, is expected to enter the Gulf through the Strait of Hormuz on Wednesday.

The news conference Monday took place several hours before the United Nations Security Council met in New York to debate a resolution calling for a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war. The resolution was later passed.

Sheikh Saad said he believed Iraq would heed the cease-fire call, which Iran rejected over the weekend.

The Kuwaiti leader urged Tehran to accept the UN formula. He also renewed his country's support for Baghdad, saying an attack or occupation on Iraqi territory is "an attack on the Arab territory as a whole."

Kuwait's ostensible reason for seeking a superpower presence in the Gulf is to protect its oil supplies, the only source of its wealth, from increased attacks by Iran. But it also is seeking to draw outsiders, such as the United States and the United Kingdom.

"They are flying the American flag, so I am sure that the Americans will defend the American flag," the prime minister said.

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The Associated Press  
Prime Minister Aníbal Cavaco Silva raising the Portuguese flag early Monday in Lisbon at an election victory rally.

## Cavaco Silva Vows to Revamp Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LISBON — Prime Minister Aníbal Cavaco Silva has shattered the mold of Portuguese politics with a decisive election victory, giving his Social Democrats a four-year mandate to transform Western Europe's poorest country.

The election was a clear choice for political stability, said Mr. Cavaco Silva, who pledged to step up his drive to revamp Portugal's economy and meet the challenge of the European Community, which the nation joined last year.

The Communist-led United Democratic Coalition took 12.2 percent and 30 seats, down from 15.5 percent and 38 seats, while the rightist Christian Democrats took 4.3 percent and 4 seats, down from 10 percent and 22 seats.

The figures do not include results from Portuguese immigrants voting from abroad, who account for four seats in the parliament.

The Social Democrats won 30 percent and 88 seats in the last election, in October 1983.

The moderate Socialist Party became the undisputed leader of the leftist opposition with 22.3 percent

and 59 seats, two more than in 1985.

The center-left Democratic Renewal Party of former President António Ramalho Eanes, who underwent surgery for appendicitis on election night, dropped to 5 percent and 7 seats from 18 percent and 45 seats.

The Communist-led United Democratic Coalition took 12.2 percent and 30 seats, down from 15.5 percent and 38 seats, while the rightist Christian Democrats took 4.3 percent and 4 seats, down from 10 percent and 22 seats.

The constitution is scheduled to be revised by the assembly this year. Mr. Cavaco Silva's victory looks certain to lead to the annualization of the state-ownership clauses followed by a major program of privatization.

Alvaro Cunhal, the Communist leader, called the Social Democratic landslide a "defeat for democracy" and pledged to continue resistance to changes in the constitution.

The results could be crucial for the transformation and modernization of many sectors of the economy, society and state," the former Socialist leader said in a speech on the eve of the election.

Mr. Cavaco Silva, 48, a free-market economist and former finance minister, is an admirer of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's approach to government in Britain.

His attempts to loosen state control over industry and to dilute radical agrarian reforms have been frustrated by the constitution or the opposition parties.

(Reuters, UPI)

said parts of the charter hinder Portugal's development.

Portugal's per capita gross domestic product is about one-fifth that of richer EC nations.

The importance of the election had been stressed by President Mario Soares, who called the poll to resolve a crisis caused by the fall of the Social Democrats' minority government in April.

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(Reuters, UPI)

## Defiant Admiral Has 'No Regrets' In Contra Affair

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter on Monday denied misleading members of Congress when the Iran-contra affair became public last fall and defiantly told investigators, "I don't have any regrets for anything I did."

In an emotional counterattack while under questioning from Republican members of the House and Senate committees, the former national security adviser to President Ronald Reagan also accused Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., former speaker of the House, of holding up final approval of aid last year to the Nicaraguan rebels, who are also known as contras.

Mr. O'Neill did so, Admiral Poindexter charged, "while men in Central America, who were fighting for their freedom, were dying."

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan's chief spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, refused to rule out the possibility of a presidential pardon of Admiral Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North.

Mr. Fitzwater said he was not commenting one way or another on the possibility of a pardon being granted protectively, in order to prevent prosecution of the two.

Mr. Fitzwater said the White House considered discussion inappropriate "for a number of reasons — the main one being that there have been no indictments."

The possibility of a protective pardon had been raised Sunday by the former White House communications director, Patrick J. Buchanan.

In his testimony Monday, Admiral Poindexter said:

• He briefed Mr. Reagan on details of the construction of a private airfield in Santa Elena, Costa Rica, that supported the private contra resupply network run by Colonel North and Richard V. Secord, a retired air force major general.

• As late as the second week in November 1986, Iranian "moder-

ates" in Tehran's radical Islamic government were communicating almost daily with the CIA. He did not elaborate.

• He left all accountings for the Iran-contra dealings to Colonel North. Admiral Poindexter said he did not know that most of the money funneled to the rebels went to the "southern front" force, not the main contra army in the north of Nicaragua.

On his first day before the committee, Admiral Poindexter answered a key question in the affair when he said that he alone approved Colonel North's scheme to divert profits from the secret sale of arms to Iran to the contras and never mentioned it to Mr. Reagan.

On Monday, Admiral Poindexter said his decision to give Colonel North such authority occurred in the same February 1986 meeting in which Colonel North outlined the plan.

By the end of that short session, Admiral Poindexter said, he had weighed all the legal, logistical and political risks and told Colonel North to go ahead.

Admiral Poindexter was more combative Monday than during his earlier days in the witness chair.

He said, "I'm not going to change my mind" about the actions he authorized and the secrets he kept. "I'm not going to be apologetic about it."

Admiral Poindexter listened while several Republican members of the committee challenged his credibility, either bluntly or implicitly.

In reply, he conceded that administration officials "weren't telling everything that we knew" last fall as the Iran-contra affair became public, in hopes that the hostages remaining in Lebanon might still be freed.

But he denied that he deliberately misled members of Congress af-

See CONTRA, Page 3

### Kiosk

#### U.S., Soviet End Talks on Testing

GENEVA (AP) — U.S. and Soviet negotiators ended a sixth round of talks on nuclear testing Monday, and the United States said it would study a Soviet proposal for joint experiments at both countries' test sites to improve verification measures.

A U.S. communiqué said, however, that the two sides had failed in the weekend talks to agree on an agenda for overall negotiations on nuclear testing. No date for the next round of talks was set, a U.S. spokesman said.

The Soviet Union wants the negotiations to focus on a comprehensive test ban. The United States prefers a step-by-step approach.

Coming after revelations of seduction and betrayal in the ranks of the Marine Corps guard detachment in Moscow, the striking account told of two marines escorting Soviet spies through highly sensitive areas of the U.S. Embassy in the Soviet capital, shutting off alarm devices as they went.

The interrogator, civilian field agent of the Naval Investigative Service, was exultant. The corporal, Arnold Bracy of New York, remembers one of the agents who whooping, "We've got ourselves a spy!"

But within moments, the young marine was repudiating the confession. Even before he left the room, he said, he told the investigators that the statement was a twisted, fabricated version of what he had actually said. He said he had not even been permitted to read it before signing.

Corporal Bracy now says he was "a dummy" to sign the confession and that it was a consequence of coercion, confusion and resignation.

"But I kept telling them, 'It's not possible, two marines couldn't have done all that stuff,'" Corporal Bracy recalled saying. "They said, 'It's O.K. — we'll prove it later.'"

The proof has yet to emerge. On June 12, the Marine Corps dropped the conspiracy case against Corporal Bracy for lack of evidence. And a month after the collapse of what officials had been calling one of the most sensational and potentially damaging espionage conspiracies ever, investigators have still found no evidence to support more than a lesser charge against a single marine.

All that remains of the case now are charges that Sergeant Clayton J. Lonetree, acting alone, passed embassy documents and photographs to the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency. His court-martial is scheduled to start Wednesday at the Marine Corps base in Quantico, Virginia.

An examination of the case by The New York Times has highlighted contradictions and discrepancies that cast doubt on what government officials continue to characterize as a case of espionage conspiracy involving the two marines.

"We knew there would be a surge in de-

## Spy Case at U.S. Embassy in Moscow Unravels as Discrepancies Surface

By Ralph Blumenthal  
and David E. Pitt  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Late in the afternoon of March 20, in a motel room on the edge of California's Mojave Desert, on the third and most grueling day of his interrogation, a 21-year-old U.S. Marine Corps corporal flanked by two navy investigators began scrawling his signature on page after page of a confession they had placed before him.

Coming after revelations of seduction and betrayal in the ranks of the Marine Corps guard detachment in Moscow, the striking account told of two marines escorting Soviet spies through highly sensitive areas of the U.S. Embassy in the Soviet capital, shutting off alarm devices as they went.

The Times inquiry found indications that the Naval Investigative Service cut corners during its investigation. The inquiry also supported charges by defense lawyers that sloppy investigative work and improper polygraph, or lie-detector, procedures allowed major inconsistencies to escape notice until the charges were filed.

Officials of the Naval Investigative Service would not discuss the case on the record, citing the sensitivity of the investigation, which is continuing. Marine Corps officials also declined to comment publicly.

Corporal Bracy was interviewed for five hours without the presence of his lawyers.

"See MARINE, Page 4



Arnold Bracy

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"See MARINE, Page 4

Among the contradictions and discrepancies found were:

• The Marine Corps said Corporal Bracy admitted that he and Sergeant Lonetree had escorted Soviet agents through a secret embassy area for hours at a time on numerous occasions. But logbooks show that the two guards stood watch together on posts that would have allowed such collusion on only one night in the time they were both in Moscow.

• An embassy diplomat testified that he had been told that Corporal Bracy had been surprised in a sexual encounter with a Russian cook. But the corporal, who is unmarried and describes himself as a devout, fundamentalist Christian, insists that while he knew and liked the woman, there was no affair; he says he is celibate because his religion forbids premarital sex. Moreover, he said, when the woman first approached him to work for the KGB, he immediately reported her to the American authorities.

• The government initially charged that Sergeant Lonetree gave Corporal Bracy \$1,000 in connection with the espionage conspiracy. But Corporal Bracy and other marines said the money was an innocent payment for extra work the corporal had done as a member of an officially sanctioned embassy housecleaning brigade known as the "chancery."

American intelligence officials said that a major security breach occurred at the Moscow embassy in early 1986. Knowledgeable sources in Washington asserted that some

Corporal Bracy was interviewed for five hours without the presence of his lawyers.

"See MARINE, Page 4



Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, left, with his Egyptian counterpart, Esmat Abdel Meguid.

## Egypt Urges Peace Conference in '87

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Egypt's foreign minister, Esmat Abdel Meguid, making the first visit to Jerusalem by any Egyptian leader since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, appealed Monday to his Israeli hosts to take part in an international peace conference on the Middle East.

"We must seize without delay the unique opportunity presently afforded us for achieving real progress on the peace process," said

Mr. Abdel Meguid, however, was somewhat overshadowed by what is being called "The Sharon Tractor Affair."

## Yugoslav Town Flourishing on Vision of the Virgin

By Jackson Diehl  
*Washington Post Service*

**MEDUGORJE, Yugoslavia** — Ivan Dragicevic and Marija Pavlovic, two well-dressed, clean-cut young people from this tiny village, stood in the stifling heat of a priest's cluttered office one recent evening and recited a prayer to the Virgin Mary in their native Serbo-Croatian.

Around them pressed a tight semicircle of Roman Catholic priests from the United States, Italy, Ireland, Switzerland and South America, clutching rosaries and sweating heavily in their white collars. On their flanks, members of four American package tours focused home-video cameras, making tapes for hand-to-hand circulation around the U.S. homeland.

Mr. Dragicevic and Miss Pavlovic suddenly broke off their prayer and dropped to their knees, pressing their palms together and staring intently upward, toward the top shelf of an ordinary bookcase, at the plaster statuette of Mary on it and at a crucifix attached to the wall.

For four minutes they held that gaze, occasionally mouting indistinguishable words, while the witnesses and cameras looked on.

For the 2,212th consecutive evening, by these youths' account, a miraculous vision had occurred. Beginning at 6:40, they had seen and conversed with Mary, who they say reveals herself to them. The Virgin, by their account, has singled out Medjugorje, a poor, isolated mountain hamlet near the Adriatic coast in central Yugoslavia, and six of its youths to receive her messages for the rest of the world.

Not everyone believes it. The Roman Catholic bishop of nearby Mostar, for example, whose diocese includes Medjugorje, has not given official endorsement to the reported visions and, in fact, has criticized them as "hallucinations" and "illusions."

The Vatican has appointed a commission to study them but has not rendered a judgment. The caution and criticism are similar to that expressed by Roman Catholic Church before it endorsed public worship at such famous apparition sites as Lourdes, France; Fatima, Portugal, and Guadalupe, Mexico. Many other reported apparitions have failed to get Vatican endorsement.

Yugoslavia's officially atheist — and slightly chagrined — Communist government scoffed at the reported apparitions for years, once detaining the parish priest briefly and barring construction of hotels. But it had dropped the construction ban and the state tourist agency is now booking its own tours.

No one tries anymore to discourage the hundreds of thousands of foreign pilgrims, including thousands of Americans, who flock in growing numbers to the arid, sun-scorched spot to see, and believe in, the "miracle of Medjugorje."

For a country with 100-percent inflation, 14-percent unemployment, one of Europe's most crushing foreign debts and a socialist state's grudging reluctance to embrace capitalism, the phenomenon has become at least a miracle of easy money.

"After all, pilgrims are also tourists, and tourists bring money," said the Reverend Slavko Barbaric, one of six Franciscan fri-

ars who collectively preside over St. James Church and its renowned parishioners. "If Christians can forget God because of money, then why can't Marxists forget their ideology because of money?"

There is little sign of socialism in the rocky hills around St. James's twin, boxy steeples. Instead, beginning at the church's main entrance is an explosion of private enterprise fully worthy of its mostly Western clientele. A milelong stretch of food, drink and souvenir vendors is arranged in booths and wooden huts on both sides of the narrow road leading to the church, their wares advertised in a jumble of English, Italian, German and Serbo-Croatian.

In the nearby town of Citluk, a host of well-appointed private restaurants, guest houses, money-changers and sports clubs stand in glaring contrast to the often shabby state shops in Mostar, 15 miles (25 kilometers) away.

Tracts of the sandy farmland that used to yield Medjugorje a meager existence are giving way now to whole subdivisions of gabled, white-stuccoed hostels, built by families that have grown rich boarding foreign tourists and who are gambling that more is to come.

Foreign operators have quickly moved in. Religious travel agencies from New Orleans, Houston and Washington had substantial groups of pilgrims quartered around Medjugorje on a seemingly typical day recently.

Church officials say Italians are bused and flown in by the thousands each week. A special jet, the Queen of Peace, flies twice a week directly to Mostar bearing

pilgrims from Ireland. "There are estimates that five, six million have come here in the last six years," said Mr. Barbaric. "But really, no one knows how many there are."

Most of the foreign pilgrims never get to see the young people having visions. However, they are able to visit some of them during the day and are invited by the church to attend daily Masses and make their own pilgrimages up two steep hills nearby.

The origin of it all was a stroll up the smaller of the two hills, now called the "Hill of the Visions," taken by Mr. Dragicevic, Miss Pavlovic and four friends on June 24, 1981.

"These were just typical kids, doing nothing going for a walk, probably to sneak a cigarette," recounted Milena Hababur, 28, a German believer who came to see the place three years ago and ended up moving in as an assistant to the priests.

Suddenly, their account goes, the Virgin Mary appeared and spoke to the group. Stunned, the youths, then all in their early teens or younger, fled, but they were attracted back to the site the next day where they received a message from Mary. They took their story to the priests at the church, who believed them. Soon, a ritual was born.

The reported messages from Mary, who presents herself as "everyone's mother" and invites all "to join in God's peace," deal primarily with the goal of conversion of the world's nonbelievers through prayer and fasting.

The texts are posted in a multitude of



The Washington Post

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 6 Policemen Hurt in Karachi Rioting

**KARACHI, Pakistan** (Reuters) — Six policemen were injured and a train and several buses set on fire Monday in rioting in Pakistan's biggest city, Karachi, according to hospital officials and witnesses.

Local authorities said two persons were killed and eight, including two policemen, were injured Sunday night when policemen shot back after coming under fire near the airport. Witnesses said crowds had taken to the streets demanding the resignation of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Jangjo for failing to provide security. They blocked roads, threw gasoline bombs and set four vehicles on fire.

On Monday, police used tear gas and fired shotguns to control the disturbances, which broke out six days after at least 75 persons were killed and 300 hurt in car bomb attacks in Karachi. Monday morning at Mair, in the eastern part of the city, rioters attacked a commuter train, detached the engine and set it on fire, the witnesses said. The protesters also burned at least seven buses and other government vehicles.

### Nazi-Hunters Target U.K. Resident

**LONDON** (AP) — Officials from the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies urged Britain on Monday to investigate new evidence against a former Lithuanian platoon commander living in Scotland who they contend was responsible for the deaths of hundreds of Jews.

The center, which is based in Los Angeles, turned over more than 1,000 pages of documents to the Home Office, including signed depositions from three wartime colleagues in the Soviet Union who assert that Antanas Gecas ordered the executions of hundreds of Jews and killed many himself.

Mr. Gecas, 71, a retired mining engineer who came to Britain in 1947, has denied taking part in the murder of any of the 220,000 Lithuanians Jews who died at the hands of the Nazis in World War II. He said he was sent to prevent activities in which his unit took part and contended he was the victim of a Soviet smear campaign.

### Demjanjuk Dismisses Chief Counsel

**JERUSALEM** (AP) — John Demjanjuk, who is being tried for alleged Nazi war crimes, on Monday dismissed his chief defense attorney despite the refusal of the Israeli judges to grant a delay in the proceedings.

At a special hearing, presiding judge Dov Levine accepted Mr. Demjanjuk's decision to dismiss Mark J. O'Connor, but denied a defense request to postpone the trial beyond a monthlong recess that had already been granted to Mr. Demjanjuk's attorneys. "I have a firm decision to release Mr. O'Connor from this trial even though the trial will resume on July 27," Mr. Demjanjuk said in his native Ukrainian.

Mr. Demjanjuk, 67, a retired U.S. auto worker, will take the stand when the trial resumes next Monday. The defendant is charged with being "Ivan the Terrible," a brutal guard at the Treblinka death camp in Nazi-occupied Poland, where 500,000 Jews were killed in 1942 and 1943. He claims he is a victim of mistaken identity.



John Demjanjuk blowing a kiss to his wife on Monday as he is led into court.

## ISRAEL:

### Conference Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister Shimon Peres, a member of the Labor Party who has been trying to convince his government to accept an international peace conference.

However, also as expected, Mr. Abdell Meguid found his call for an international conference rejected by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, a member of the Likud bloc.

During a two-hour discussion,

Mr. Shamir told the Egyptian envoy that the best way to break the current deadlock was the same way

Egypt and Israel broke it nearly a decade ago — through direct talks.

This time, the talks would be between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, a senior Israeli official said.

Besides calling for an international conference, Mr. Abdell Meguid reaffirmed Egypt's attachment to the Camp David peace treaty with Israel and delivered to Mr. Shamir a personal letter from President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, the official said.

The contents of the letter were not disclosed.

As often is the case in the Middle East, it was action on the ground, and not around the discussion table, that seemed to be shaping events — such as Mr. Sharon's dispatch of a bulldozer to the planned site of an Israeli settlement, to be called Avnei Hefetz, in the northern West Bank.

Although the government has agreed in principle to build a settlement at Avnei Hefetz, no permit for its construction has been issued, no plan of settlement approved by the Housing Ministry and no proof of land ownership confirmed by the Israeli military government in the occupied West Bank.

Mr. Sharon was quoted by the Jerusalem Post as saying that a survey of the area on Friday and his dispatch of the bulldozer were preliminary steps of "exercising ownership of land which is clearly Jewish."

Israeli troops dispatched by Mr. Sharon told the bulldozer operator he lacked a permit to operate in the area and sent him home before he really started work.

Politically, Mr. Sharon's initiative was an effective ploy, said political commentators. It forced the Labor Party minister of defense to send out troops to block an effort at settlement, while embarrassing Mr. Sharon's two main Likud rivals, Mr. Shamir and Housing Minister David Levy.

Mr. Shamir and Mr. Levy were left looking as though they had fallen behind Mr. Sharon in their race for new settlement building, which could hurt them in the highly nationalistic Likud camp.

Mr. Sharon accused Mr. Rubin of being responsible for "a new dimension in the loss of central authority in Israel" by ordering the army to halt his bulldozing.

### Japanese Firms to Join SDI Research

**WASHINGTON** (Reuters) — Japan and the United States are expected to sign an agreement Tuesday for Japanese companies to take part in the U.S. anti-missile research program, the Strategic Defense Initiative, American military officials said Monday.

Japan would become the fifth U.S. ally to join the effort to develop lasers and other weapons that could destroy nuclear missiles and warheads in flight. Britain, West Germany, Italy and Israel have already signed such agreements.

### Morocco Applies for EC Membership

**BRUSSELS** (Reuters) — Morocco has formally applied for membership in the European Community, but a spokesman for the current EC president raised questions on Monday about the North African state's eligibility.

The application came in a letter from King Hassan II that was delivered to the Danish foreign minister, Uffe Enevoldsen, whose country is currently president of the EC. A formal EC response is expected later this year.

A Danish spokesman and the Moroccans were told that their country does not meet the criteria for membership in the 12-nation trading bloc. The EC's founding Treaty of Rome restricts membership to European states. Morocco currently enjoys only a preferential commercial agreement with the EC. Diplomats speculated that King Hassan's move was an attempt to get the best possible deal in a renegotiation of that agreement.

### For the Record

**Brent Anderson**, an American who was flown out of China by the U.S. Air Force last week after being diagnosed as having AIDS, has arrived at a hospital in Columbus, Ohio, where a spokesman said he was in critical condition.

(AP)

### TRAVEL UPDATE

Several French international flights were delayed and two domestic flights canceled Monday as French air controllers continued their daily, hours-long strike action. They are striking over a pay claim focusing on better retirement pay.

(AP)

The London Underground recorded 769 million passenger journeys in the past year. Congestion is increasing so much that it is becoming unsafe to be on at least one station platform, Angel in north London, in the rush hour, authorities said Monday.

(AP)

Employees of Sudan's meteorological department began a three-day strike Monday to demand that their government office be turned into an independent corporation with modern equipment and improved terms of service. Daily weather bulletins to pilots and marine navigators will be suspended during the strike.

(AP)

A baggage handler became trapped in the luggage compartment of a Delta Air Lines jet as it was preparing for takeoff Sunday from Atlanta, but the man was freed after passengers heard him banging and yelling. The Alabama Journal reported Monday in Montgomery, Alabama. (AP)

### Tour of Black Africa Shatters Afrikaners' Preconceptions

By Allister Sparks  
*Washington Post Service*

**ACCRA, Ghana** — For 61 white South Africans, most of them dissident Afrikaners, it was a journey from pariah status to acceptance.

Mr. Slabbert chose the group to participate in the sessions, the largest ever between white South Africans and exiled leaders of the outlawed ANC, which opinion polls show has the strongest support of South Africa's black movement.

He chose mainly influential Afrikaners with doubts about the morality and viability of apartheid, but were uncertain what sort of future they would have under black majority rule.

As the tour drew to its close, most said it had been a profound personal experience that had destroyed many preconceptions.

As one leading member of the group put it: "It has been an overwhelming experience and I think it is going to take a long time for us to absorb it all. For many, our whole conceptual framework has been shattered."

Moving on from Senegal, one of Africa's few multiparty democracies, the Afrikaners' reception in the revolutionary republic of Burkina Faso, formerly known as Upper Volta, was tumultuous. Thousands of cheering people lined the streets as the visitors from the tour as they left Ghana on Friday.

It was a personal triumph for Frederik van

Zyl Slabbert, the former leader of South Africa's liberal Progressive Federal Party, who resigned from the white-controlled parliament last year to found an institute for promoting interracial contact.

Mr. Slabbert chose the group to participate in the sessions, the largest ever between white South Africans and exiled leaders of the outlawed ANC, which opinion polls show has the strongest support of South Africa's black movement.

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On Thursday evening, Afrikaners and members of the ANC mingled in the tropical night with members of the Ghanaian government in the conference complex, where 22 years ago, the Organization of African Unity discussed opening a war of liberation against South Africa.

The South Africans attended a State of the ANC delegation, Thabo Mbeki, who is the organization's information director. In public forums and press conferences, they two found themselves on the same side of the argument, defending a shared commitment against racism from criticism from radical black nationalists.

This was strikingly illustrated at a joint press conference when the group arrived in Accra. After questioning Mr. Slabbert about his motives for meeting with the ANC, implying it might be a white attempt to blunt the black organization's revolutionary commitment, a young Ghanaian journalist turned sharply to Mr. Mbeki and demanded: "Do you really trust these whites?"

"Yes," came the instant reply. "There is nothing in a person's color that defines his politics."

Until then, many of the whites had remained skeptical of the organization's repeated declarations at the conference of commitment to the principle of multiracialism and their assurances that they harbored no dark thoughts of racial revenge.

However, the skepticism seemed to dissipate as the whites heard the ANC delegates defend the same position again and again before critical black audiences. Some expressed the belief that, far from being expansionist, the ANC's commitment to multiracialism was born out of conviction despite pressure from extremists.

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## Ortega Says U.S. Scandal Shows Weak Democracy

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — The U.S. congressional hearings on the Iran-contra affair show "the decomposition of the so-called democracy in the United States," according to President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua.

Speaking Sunday to a crowd of tens of thousands of Nicaraguans in the northern city of Matagalpa on the eighth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, Mr. Ortega said the United States was continuing to plan direct military intervention against Nicaragua.

He charged that the Reagan administration was not seeking a negotiated solution to the conflict between the Managua and U.S.-backed rebels, known as contras.

In his first substantial public comment on the Iran-contra hearings, Mr. Ortega ridiculed President Ronald Reagan's assertion that he was not told that the contras would receive profits diverted from secret U.S. arms sales to Iran.

"If it is true that President Reagan did not know," Mr. Ortega said, "what this shows is that the president of a world power is not aware of what is happening in his office, his basements, his hallways and even in the White House itself."

Mr. Ortega spoke in Matagalpa's central plaza, where many in the crowd had arrived on government trucks and buses from outlying areas. He estimated the current size of the contra force at 6,000, but Western diplomats in Managua have put the figure at about twice that.

Since the U.S.-backed war against the Sandinist government began in 1980, Mr. Ortega said, there have been 43,176 Nicaraguan casualties. He said Nicaraguan export earnings fell from \$450.4 million in 1980 to \$229.8 million last year.

"The principal cause of our economic problems is the terrorist policy of interventionist war that the United States has launched against Nicaragua," he said.

"The United States does not want any kind of negotiation," Mr. Ortega continued, "and this is something the Nicaraguan people and the international community must see clearly."

As it is custom in major speeches, Mr. Ortega expressed solidarity with the Palestinian cause and with opposition movements in Haiti, Chile, South Africa and Puerto Rico. He added an expression of support for the government of Panama, which he said "is today threatened by Yankee imperialism."

The Reagan administration has refused to open talks with Nicaragua, suggesting instead that Nicaraguan leaders negotiate with the rebels. Nicaragua has rejected this formula.

The principal foreign dignitary at the ceremony in Matagalpa was Oliver Tambo, leader of African National Congress. Mr. Tambo, who was given a medal, said South Africans and Nicaraguans "face the same enemy, imperialism."

(Continued from Page 1)

Representative Dick Cheney, Republican of Wyoming, said, "The reason for not misleading the Congress is a very practical one. It's stupid. It's self-defeating."

"Eventually," he added, "you destroy the president's credibility."

Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, said the result would be "suicidal" for the American form of government if Congress and the executive branch continued to "lie to each other or withhold information or... alter or shred documents."

He said that officials of the various administrations, as well as members of Congress, were guilty of leaking of sensitive secrets.

But he said that Congress's response had not been to cut off covert operations. By the same token, he said, the administration can't say, "Let's get a private band of black-bag specialists who will be



SERENADING THE SANDINISTS. — Kris Kristofferson, an American singer and songwriter, raising his fist in salute during a concert in Matagalpa, Nicaragua. Mr. Kristofferson performed a song he wrote in honor of the eighth anniversary of the Sandinist government's overthrow of General Anastasio Somoza, the former president.

## Reagan, Heartened by U.S. Reaction To North, May Seek More Contra Aid

By Gerald M. Boyd  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials, bolstered by what they see as the positive portrayal of their Nicaraguan policy in the Iran-contra hearings and by the recent military efforts of the anti-Sandinist rebels, said the Reagan administration was convinced that the president now had a stronger case to seek more aid for the insurgents.

Officials said President Ronald Reagan is close to deciding on whether to make the request, which would be an important display of confidence by Mr. Reagan and his top aides, who several months ago regarded any continued U.S. assistance as a major question mark.

The officials said there was strong support for seeking the increased financing, primarily from the State Department and from

Mr. Reagan's political advisers, who said there has been a rise in public approval for such assistance after the congressional testimony last week by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North.

"There has probably been more attention drawn to the actual policy over the period of the last couple of weeks than had been in the past," said Thomas C. Griscom, the White House communications director.

Officials said that Mr. Reagan would likely make a decision after he reviews the recommendations from the State Department, the staff of the National Security Council and other top White House officials, including Howard H. Baker Jr., the chief of staff.

The request is likely to be made before Congress recesses next month, one aide said.

White House officials acknowledged several months ago that they faced an uphill fight when the president sought \$105 million for the rebels for the 1988 fiscal year.

By contrast, officials said the view was now emerging within the administration that it could effectively tell Congress that the financing should be increased to \$130 million to \$140 million and expanded to 18 months.

In addition, the White House officials said the administration felt it could now argue that the Nicaraguan rebels are beginning to make military gains.

Marlin M. Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, reflected that view last week when he said that the contras now had about 15,000 troops operating inside Nicaragua and that they are achieving their military goals and enjoying "considerable success."

In its latest issue, Newsweek noted that Colonel North testified at the Iran-contra hearings that "a number of members of Congress" made revelations about the Achille Lauro operation "that very seriously compromised our intelligence activities."

"But the colonel did not mention," the Newsweek article continued, "that details of the interception, first published in a Newsweek cover story, were leaked by none other than Colonel North himself."

Neil Hershberg, editorial communications manager for Newsweek, said he could not say whether the details disclosed to Newsweek were the details said by the colonel to have compromised intelligence activities.

## Magazine Says North Leaked Details Concerning Achille Lauro Hijacking

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Newsweek magazine has disclosed that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North leaked details to the magazine about the interception of the extremists involved in the Achille Lauro operation, although he complained at the Iran-contra hearings that revelations by congressmen about the mission had compromised sensitive intelligence.

In his testimony before the congressional committee investigating the Iran-contra affair, Colonel North said that he had lied to Congress about his actions because he felt its members often leaked sensitive information.

As one example, he discussed the hijacking by Arab extremists of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro in October 1985, in which an American tourist, Leon Klinghoffer, was killed.

After the ship's passengers were freed, U.S. planes intercepted an Egyptian plane carrying the men believed to be the hijackers. A Newsweek article about the incident contained many behind-the-scenes details of the interception.

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Mr. O'Neill, from his home in Massachusetts, said Admiral Poindexter's accusation that he had delayed aid to the contras was "not true," and that "I never deliberately slowed them down."

"I have always lived by the honor concept and I still live that way today," he said. "My whole time as national security adviser I worked very hard to do the best that I could to protect the national security of the United States. I don't have any regrets for anything that I did."

"I think that the actions I took were in the long-term interests of the country," he said.

At one point, he was asked about a statement that Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d made on Nov. 26 that the admiral knew only generally about the diversion of Iranian arms sales proceeds to the contras.

Admiral Poindexter was scheduled to end his testimony on Tuesday.

The admiral said, "I didn't suggest

that Mr. Meese say that. You'll have to talk to him about it." He added, "I don't plan to."

When Senator Paul S. Tribble Jr., Republican of Virginia, turned his attention to the honor code in effect at the U.S. Naval Academy, Admiral Poindexter replied heatedly.

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## GULF: Support Hinted

(Continued from Page 1)  
Soviet Union, into international efforts to end the Gulf war, which began in 1980.

The war has produced strains in Kuwait between the Sunni Moslem majority and the Shiite Moslem minority. The Shiites share the faith of Iran's Islamic revolution.

Some diplomats in Kuwait suggested that Iraqi acceptance of the UN resolution might produce a de facto cease-fire in the attacks on Gulf shipping since Iran has insisted that it only responds to Iraqi attacks on Iranian shipping.

According to a Western diplomat, however, a halt in the shipping attacks would strengthen Iran more than Iraq because Iran is far more dependent on the Gulf trading routes and thus would be free to concentrate on land battles.

The reflagging of Kuwaiti vessels has yet to be unequivocally endorsed by other Gulf leaders, and some analysts in the region argue that Kuwait's action has increased the risk of an escalated conflict. Additionally, some Arabs in the Gulf have questioned the need for an effective alliance with the United States, which has been depicted by Arab critics as a foe of the Arab world.

Asked at the news conference Monday if he trusted the United States, Sheikh Saad replied: "Well, we are friends. We have to trust each other. If we don't trust each other, how could we live?"

### ■ Iran Steps Up Searches

Shipping sources said Monday that Iran had stepped up checks on merchant shipping in the Strait of Hormuz. Reuters reported from Dubai.

But Iran has not attacked any vessels since a hit-and-run gunboat raid by Revolutionary Guards a week ago on the French container vessel *Ville d'Avranches*.

Shipping sources said Iran's regular navy force of four frigates operating from the southern port of Bandar Abbas, at the mouth of the Gulf, has been unusually active in challenging merchant shipping in the past few days.

Iran's war communiqué on Saturday reported that 14 ships and tankers had been stopped and searched the previous day.



Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah al-Salem al-Sabah, left, Kuwait's prime minister, at a news conference with the information minister, Sheikh Nasser Mohammed al-Ahmed al-Sabah.

## SATELLITE: Until Launch Hiatus Ends, U.S. Military Works to Salvage Aging Craft

(Continued from Page 1)

to address the issue publicly in general terms, and civilian space experts have filled in details.

Yet they cautioned that several key satellites were operating on final backup systems, threatening serious gaps in some aspects of communications, space-based reconnaissance and early warning.

The problems started with well-publicized disasters that grounded the nation's two most powerful satellite launchers: the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger Jan. 28, 1986 and the failures of Titan 3D unmanned rockets in 1985 and early 1986.

The big Titan is expected to begin taking up payloads again sometime this year, marking an important step in recovery from the launcher failures.

The precise impact of those failures on military satellites is a closely guarded secret, since knowledge of gaps might be exploited by an enemy in wartime. Nevertheless, military officials have taken pains

to continue "until launches begin again on a regular basis."

Edward C. Aldridge, secretary of the air force, recently told the American Astronautical Society that more than 25 military satellites are ordered, allowing the replacement of military satellites of any size.

"We're in a precarious position," said Brigadier General Earl S. Van Inwegen, chief of operations at the Air Force Space Command in Colorado Springs. "On some of our critical systems, we're in single-string status, meaning that if we lose any one of several components, we could be in very serious trouble."

Civilian experts agreed. The Union of Concerned Scientists, a private group based in Cambridge, Massachusetts, recently warned that the launcher difficulties had put "some space-based national security functions in potential jeopardy" and added that the threat of "dangerous shortfalls" would con-

tinue "until launches begin again on a regular basis."

John E. Pike, head of space policy for the Washington-based Federation of American Scientists.

Other military satellites, used for electronic intelligence, ocean surveillance, weather monitoring and

## Seoul Opposition: Demands, Rifts

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

SEOUL — As the government and the opposition prepare to negotiate a blueprint for democracy in South Korea, the atmosphere is souring with a stream of new demands by the opposition.

The opposition also is turning upon itself. The two main opposition leaders, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, are skirmishing for the nomination for president, and various dissident groups are holding sit-ins in the opposition party headquarters to gain more attention for their causes.

"I've been struck by the rapidity with which the knives have been drawn," said a Western diplomat in Seoul, referring to the rivalry between the "two Kings" as they are known.

The opposition's lack of conciliation, internally and externally, could hurt its chances in a presidential election later this year. It will also complicate bargaining with the ruling party on the details of the next constitution.

Will the next president serve four years or six? Will 18- and 19-year-olds be allowed to vote? Will there

be a vice president? Will the preamble to the constitution mention the massacre of anti-government protesters in the southern city of Kwangju in 1980?

The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition Reunification Democratic Party disagree

### NEWS ANALYSIS

on each of these points, and the battles could be heated. It is even possible that the parties will be unable to agree on a constitution, in which case nobody knows what would happen.

What is confounding the process, foreign diplomats and analysts say, is Korea's go-for-broke bargaining style, in which compromise is often scorned as a sign of weakness.

"Koreans can be bloody hard-nosed," said a foreign banker working in Seoul. "Just look at the way they drive: they never let anyone go in front of them. That's a bad sign for the summer's political bargaining."

The breakthrough three weeks ago when President Chun Doo Hwan agreed to free political pris-

oners and allow direct presidential elections is sometimes described as a triumphant compromise. In fact, many analysts in Seoul say, it was not a compromise at all: the government simply caved in to opposition demands.

The opposition has not compromised on a single matter since then.

Instead, it has been making new demands. The two Kings, for example, say that the prime minister must be replaced, that a neutral cabinet must be appointed from all sectors of society, that the police must stop using tear-gas, and that Mr. Chun should resign from the Democratic Justice Party.

The move came just as the ruling and opposition parties were to begin working together on the new constitution, which would allow direct election of the president.

Parliamentary leaders of the two opposing groups met for the first time since President Chun Doo Hwan agreed on July 1 to allow sweeping political reforms.

The constitutional currently says that presidential candidates must have resided in South Korea continuously for the previous five years. Ruling party lawmakers said they hoped to retain that clause in negotiations with the opposition.

That would bar Mr. Kim from the presidency because he only returned from self-imposed exile to the United States in February 1985. The opposition Reunification Democratic Party opposes this residency provision.

Tough bargaining is expected over these other disputes:

• The ruling party's version of the constitution would retain sweeping emergency powers for the head of state and would reject a formal ban on military intervention to resolve a political crisis. The opposition opposes this.

• The party's draft version calls for a single six-year term for the president. The opposition proposes terms of four years, with reelection permitted once.

• The governing party also proposes an opposition demand that the voting age be lowered from 20 to 18. Many of the 1.2 million people who would be allowed to vote under a lower age requirement are believed to favor the opposition.

## Korea Plan Would Bar Presidential Bid by Kim

United Press International

SEOUL — Officials of the ruling Democratic Justice Party said Monday that they would campaign for a residency requirement in South Korea's new constitution that would bar Kim Dae Jung, a leading dissident, from running for president.

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## Gilberto Freyre Dies at 87; Brazilian Sociologist, Writer

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — The nominally independent tribal homeland of Ciskei has offered to release Pierre-André Albertini, a French university lecturer, from prison if Paris will send a senior envoy to negotiate, South African newspapers reported Monday.

The military does have "spares," however, which are basically old models that have some chance of being revived in space. Naming no specific type of satellite, General Van Inwegen said ground controllers had recently succeeded in launching some spares "available for operation in the event we lose one of our primary satellites."

The final class of satellites at risk are those for communication, which relay military messages around the globe. There are more than a dozen of them. Many are old, and analysts have pinpointed several areas of likely failure. But a good alternative exists in civilian communication systems, which the military leaned in increasing numbers even before the Titan and Challenger failures.

These, he said, had prompted increased purchase of space photo-graphs from civilian remote-sensing satellites, such as the American Landsat series and the French SPOT satellite.

"We've grown dependent on Landsat and SPOT to fill in the background," General Rosenberg said.

After spy satellites, the craft said to be at greatest risk are those used for early warning of missile attack.

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however, which are basically old models that have some chance of being revived in space. Naming no specific type of satellite, General Van Inwegen said ground controllers had recently succeeded in launching some spares "available for operation in the event we lose one of our primary satellites."

The final class of satellites at risk are those for communication, which relay military messages around the globe. There are more than a dozen of them. Many are old, and analysts have pinpointed several areas of likely failure. But a good alternative exists in civilian communication systems, which the military leaned in increasing numbers even before the Titan and Challenger failures.

These, he said, had prompted increased purchase of space photo-graphs from civilian remote-sensing satellites, such as the American Landsat series and the French SPOT satellite.

"We've grown dependent on Landsat and SPOT to fill in the background," General Rosenberg said.

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however, which are basically old models that have some chance of being revived in space. Naming no specific type of satellite, General Van Inwegen said ground controllers had recently succeeded in launching some spares "available for operation in the event we lose one of our primary satellites

## ARTS / LEISURE



The Glass House at New Canaan, Ct.

Karen Busch/N.Y. Times

# Reflections in the Glass House That Philip Johnson Built

By Joseph Giovannini  
New York Times Service

**N**EW CANAAN, Connecticut — "All architects want to live beyond their death," said Philip Johnson, sitting in the living area of his Glass House here, reflecting on why he has given it to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. "There's room for 12 houses on the land. I'd rather preserve it than have a tacky, tacky subdivision built. And I'd like to build up a national trust."

Johnson, for nearly 40 years the owner of the Glass House, which he designed for himself, has recently become its tenant. In December he completed negotiations, started in the 1970s, to transfer the house and grounds to the Trust.

While the 81-year-old Johnson still spends weekends dining and reading in the Glass House, sleeping in the brick guest house opposite, working in a small library in a nearby meadow, his estate of eight separate structures has become one of 18 National Trust properties.

He can occupy the house as long as he wants, but when it opens to the public it will be the trust's only abstract modernist building, and its only home designed by an architect for himself. A built record of Johnson's ruminations, the complex will be an American equivalent of Sir John Soane's house and museum in London.

Dressed casually in a sweater, and wearing rubber boots because he had just walked across the wet meadow from the study, Johnson spoke of the house as he sat on a Mies van der Rohe chaise longue, among Mies chairs, in a glass-and-steel building itself inspired by Mies. The furnishings in the open-plan, free-span house had not been changed or repositioned since he placed them there 38 years ago.

It was just after World War II and Johnson, as director of design and architecture at the Museum of Modern Art, was working with Mies on the approaching show of Mies's work when he was introduced to the possibility of a glass house. "Mies had mentioned to me as early as 1945 how easy it would be to build a house entirely of large sheets of glass," Johnson said. "I was skeptical."

For three years he worked on a design, and in 1949 completed the structure along with a brick guest house. The Glass House was symmetrical, serene and entirely enclosed in glass — the woods could be seen through glass panes that themselves reflected the woods. Anyone in the house essentially occupied the landscape; Johnson went to bed with deer watching.

Because he was his own client and willing to live in an architectur-



Philip Johnson at home.

Karen Busch/N.Y. Times

al ideal uncompromised by conventional notions of privacy and convenience, he was able to create a pure Miesian vision: a classically proportioned frame with meticulously detailed, finely proportioned steel limbs. "More Mies than Mies," the Princeton architect Michael Graves has said.

The press and students came. So did Mies and Frank Lloyd Wright.

"Mies thought the workmanship was bad, that the design was bad, that it was a bad copy of his Farnsworth house, which had inspired me," Johnson said. "He thought I should have understood his work better." Mies also disapproved of the ceiling joists being of wood.

Wright, walking through the house, asked whether he should take his hat off or leave it on.

Like a lightning rod, the house has drawn critics and controversy over the decades. "By surrounding his house with all glass instead of much glass, Philip Johnson has stepped through the mirror," wrote the editors of *Architectural Forum* soon after the house was finished.

Serge Chermayeff, a professor of architecture at Yale, said, "Imagine

Johnson bought several adjacent parcels of land and started to build other structures in the reaches of the new property, designing the grounds to make a picturesque landscape with borrowed views and several meadows on several levels. He created a small lake at the bottom of the rock shelf on which the house sits. Thinning the trees revealed the old stone walls of the original farm land.

He added a miniature pavilion of

living in a house where you carry the garbage out the front door."

The house attracted many guests, and for about two decades the animated, opinionated, insatiably curious Johnson held a salon. Open-glass-house, however, finally came to a stop, he said, "with my wish to work on weekends." The architect normally lives in New York during the week and uses the house as a weekend retreat.

While the house never changed, the surroundings did — the property became a canvas and a laboratory. "I learned that a pavilion in the woods is suffocated by the trees," he said. "They close in. The wallpaper needed pushing out."

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He added a miniature pavilion of

columns in the lake in 1962, an earth-buried "underground" gallery in 1965, a white sculpture gallery with a glass roof in 1970, a walled study under a conical roof in 1979, a monumental free-standing staircase in 1983 and, most recently, a ghost of a structure: a tulip cage made of chain-link fencing set atop the foundations of a ruined farm building. All the habitable structures other than the Glass House have solid masonry walls with very few windows.

A veteran of a thousand tours of his property and house, Johnson listens attentively to comments as he opens doors, shoulders movable picture walls, points out the landmark trees, notes influences. Still holding a pencil from an afternoon of drawing, he pointed out the newly renovated bathroom in the brick house, surfaced in marble with dramatic veining. The sculpture gallery has stairs that step in a square spiral down several levels, as at the Guggenheim Museum in New York. "That was a period in the 1970s of unfairness to the Glass House," he remarked.

But all views and paths lead back to the Glass House, which remains the command station for the property. Unlike the other buildings, it shows no sign of age and little sign of fashion.

"I feel it was one of the most significant houses of the period," said Frank Sanchez, a vice president of the National Trust. "It changed the way a house looked, with an open plan and a new relationship between the outside and inside."

"I'd never do it again — I'm numb when I think about the Glass House," Johnson said. "I feel now it's a vacuum. I never think of the house except for repairs: the most interesting house is the one I'm going to do next."

Still, he defends it. "I was brought up on a sleeping porch, so I'm used to this," he said. "It's very livable because, like anything else, you adapt to it. When it's too hot, you eat or sleep outside. In a house like this, you live in the weather — it's a changing school."

As the day draws to a close he walks among the reflections in the glass, through the shadows of trees that fall through the glass, and it is clear that he is completely at home here. The Mies chairs are for him like old familiar armchairs: the Glass House like a comfortable den, and the landscape simply the outermost boundary of his house. From outside, through the glass wall, his figure can be seen as he reclines on the chaise, reading, profiled against the far woods and the sky that, because of the house, have become his second nature.

## Delights of the Ravenna Festival

By William Weaver

**R**AVENNA — Founded only last year, the Ravenna festival has already confirmed its prominent place in the rich summer feast of music in Italy. Properly this series of events is entitled "Ravenna in Festival," an appropriate designation because, although the city's two theaters are well exploited,

ed. activities spill over into the squares and monuments.

A typically original feature is the weekly reading from the "Divine Comedy" at the tomb of Dante, where the readers include not only well known actors but also eminent figures like the distinguished poet Giorgio Caproni and the composer Luciano Berio.

But this, after all, is Italy, and to

most Italians festival means opera. The Ravenna program includes some standard repertory works with international stars: "Carmen" with Agnes Baltsa, "Le Forze del Destino" with Carlo Bergonzi. But to open specialists, the central occasion of the crammed calendar is the revival of Donizetti's "Alina, Regina di Golconde," being staged for the first time in almost a century (the last performance of record seems to have been in 1891).

Written in 1828 for Genoa, "Alina" is a work of Donizetti's youth, though there is nothing tentative about the ebullient and inventive score. At times, the shadow of Rossini seems to fall across the stage, but this is not an unwelcome presence. Donizetti, even at the age of 30, knew how to absorb influences and profit from them.

Last week's performances in the lovely Teatro Alighieri clearly showed that "Alina" deserves revival and a wider audience. The libretto, a light-hearted fantasy about a girl from Provence who becomes first a slave, then an oriental queen, with some elegant verses by Felice Romani, who later wrote "Anna Bolena" and "L'Elixir d'Amore" for the composer. But most-

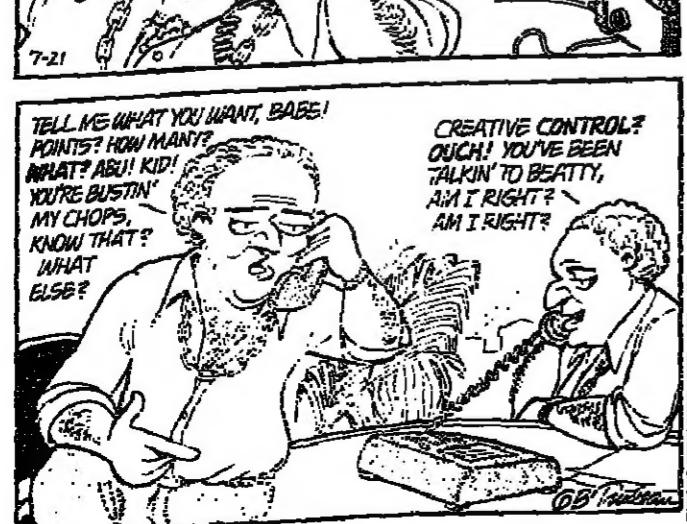
ly the text is a series of situations that offer pretexts for singing, impulsive or witty or whimsical.

The title role is extremely commanding, but also enchanting when sung as it was here by the appealing young Daniela Dessi. She was alternately vulnerable and imperious, perky and pyrotechnical. Only at the very end of the long evening was there some sign of strain, more than understandable and forgivable. She was supported by a strong cast: the virtuous tenor Roccaforte Blake was the perfidious Seide, while the lyrical baritone Paolo Covi was impressive as the romantic Volmar. As a pair of comic confidants, Adelio Tabidoni and Andrea Martinelli were musical, funny and well matched. Antonello Alemandi conducted the Emilia Romagna Youth Orchestra with enthusiasm (though occasionally with ensemble troubles).

The opera was a delight to watch: Lorenza Codignola's direction was bright but never tussy, and Pasquale Grossi devised versical, beautifully exotic sets and magical costumes.

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## In Moscow's Direction

All these years Moscow has been on the outside of peacemaking in the Arab-Israeli dispute. Now it prepares to be on the inside. It is putting new steam behind its old favor for an international conference, a format that would remove Middle East peacemaking from exclusive American auspices. To assist in this venture it is broadening contacts with Israel. Two decades after breaking off relations, it has opened a consular mission. The new office gives the Kremlin, which has long recognized the PLO and pursued close ties with Arab states, a would-be broker's minimum equipment of access to both sides.

Up to now the Kremlin has countenanced a Western lead in Arab-Israeli peace diplomacy and has used arms sales and political support for hard-line Arab regimes to play a spoiler's role. Nor has it forsaken that line. It took a part in the recent rescue of the PLO's "rejectionists" elements from isolation within the Palestinian movement. It arms Syria at a level responding to Syrian ambitions for "strategic parity" with Israel.

The Soviets are promoting an international conference as a vehicle for diplomatic penetration. But they seem uncertain

how to make that vehicle go. They show an understanding for U.S. insistence that a conference not be empowered either to veto an agreement negotiated directly by the parties or to impose a settlement of its own. But then they proceed to fuzzy talk to the effect that a conference ought to be "authoritative."

Israelis are torn between wanting to exclude the reality of Soviet hostility and wanting to explore the potential of Soviet moderation — moderation that presumably would be reflected in Soviet Jewish emigration as well as in regional diplomacy. At present they are deadlocked on the conference proposal. The prime minister's party, fearing the call for compromise that would arise at a conference, says no. The foreign minister's party, ready for such a call, says yes. Deadlock means no, but the Soviets now can start pleading their case in person.

The initiative in Arab-Israeli diplomacy, when the Reagan administration came to power, was largely in American hands. Now it is moving in Moscow's direction.

This could be the Reagan administration's principal legacy to the region.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## America as Haven

It sounds like a sensible and humane use of discretionary power: Attorney General Edwin Meese has directed the Immigration and Naturalization Service to be more generous in considering the claims of undocumented Nicaraguans for political asylum. Yet this is humanity clouded by ideology. A closer look reveals a politically charged policy. The Reagan administration refuses equivalent generosity to people from El Salvador, some of whom also face peril at home. Congress needs to address this regrettable double standard by law.

Two related aspects of immigration policy are at issue: permanent refugee status and temporary safe haven. Under present law, refugees who can document a "well founded fear of persecution" back home are entitled to sanctuary. Decisions to grant asylum, however, are often clouded by politics. Last year, refugee status was granted to 85 percent of Nicaraguans who applied, but to only 3 percent of Salvadorans. That is because the administration opposes the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua and favors the democratically elected government of El Salvador.

Such unshaded judgments ignore longstanding civil strife and continuing human rights abuses in El Salvador. Salvadorans are not entitled to refuge for economic reasons. But many of them have more urgent reasons. The need to grant more Salvadorans some form of protection is underlined by recent reports of "death squad"

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### For 'Decisive, United Action'

French pride, cynicism and the recurrent strain of phobia against Britain and the United States all have contributed to the serious diplomatic breach with Iran which could lead to an outbreak of armed hostility. But the fanatical mullahs of Iran, whose rhetoric sometimes has been wilder than their actions, may at last have triggered a chain reaction to forge a concerted and harsh series of punitive actions.

Ever since the Shah fled Iran and the embittered Ayatollah Khomeini triumphantly returned from exile in a then hospitable France, the country has violated practically every norm of diplomatic behavior. It supports terrorism and other excesses is matched only by Libya. Because of its oil, and because of its highly strategic geographical and political situation in the world's most volatile region, Iran largely has managed to escape serious retribution for heinous acts. It is clear that the Islamic religion has not been able to cope well with the consequences of tremendous oil wealth, and the modern world in general.

The ingredients for trouble are slowly mixing — the continuing violent anarchy in Lebanon, the hostage crisis, the presence in any given month of 600 or more commercial ships in the Gulf increasingly under attack by Iran or Iraq, the violation of diplomatic norms by Iran, the fear of Iran because of the spread of Moslem fundamentalism into even the most moderate Islamic areas, the economic, political and strategic interests of the Western powers and Japan in Gulf oil, and now the war of the embassies.

Iran already has threatened to send "suicide" patrol boats against the U.S. Navy-escorted tanker fleet which is expected to pass the Strait of Hormuz this week. If the prospects for a peaceful resolution look poor, perhaps it is time for the responsible nations to take decisive, united action against Iran's present leadership, which seems determined to provoke and destabilize as much of the world as it can reach, practising a misguided sort of fundamentalism which discredits the Moslem faith.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

countries repatriating the embassy staffs. But we doubt that this simple solution will be acceptable to Iran. Much of what will happen depends upon Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who has always tended to prefer the harsher method of settling any dispute.

— The Nation (Bangkok).

### An Unpredictable Gulf

On the face of it, Iran's response to the next American moves might seem to be decided in much the same way as in other countries, except for the veto power of the Imam. That impression is false, for in Iran those making the decisions have different criteria, and the interpretation of a particular sura of the Koran may be as telling as a list of equipment available. If one thing is sure, it is that there will be an Iranian response to the projected American moves in the Gulf. What the response will be will be decided by the group of clerics whose interlocking power bases mean that they dominate the various institutions of the state — the Defense Council, the cabinet, the Majlis, the Revolutionary Guards, and so on. Rafsanjani, Khamenei, Moussavi, Meshkini, Reysahri, Mahdavi Kami — these are the men who will decide. The only thing that can be said about what they will actually set in motion is that it is unpredictable.

— John Bulloch, The Independent (London).

### The Germans Could Do Better

Sluggish growth, high unemployment, high taxes, weak business investment, rigid markets and huge public subsidies: These are some of the main characteristics of the West German economy in the late 1980s and some of the reasons why the former miracle economy no longer deserves to be a model for the rest of Europe. West Germany appears to be suffering from a debilitating lack of economic flexibility. The latest report on West Germany from the OECD says there has been comparatively little change in the structure of manufacturing production in the past 15 or so years and, by the standards of other advanced economies, little in the way of a shift toward services.

Nowhere is this Euro-centric bias more evident than in Northeast Asia and the North Pacific. There, in sharp contrast to Europe, territorial claims are still contested. Corrosive intra-regional conflicts remain far from solution and military exercises get bigger and broader in scope each year. Each side sees the other's exercises as dangerously provocative.

The current pattern of military maneuvers is particularly worrisome. Soviet planes fly mock-attack missions into Japan's air defense zone, while the U.S. Navy's carrier battle groups, following the tenets of a new and offensively oriented maritime strategy, conduct exercises unusually close to Soviet territory.

In Europe things are different. Last September, the parties to the Stockholm-based European Disarmament and Security Conference agreed to a package that provided for a range of confidence-building measures. These included some important agreements on rules for conducting and observing military exercises. There are no equivalent agreements covering countries in the North Pacific. There is not even a

## The People Have the Right to Be Wrong

By Irving R. Kaufman

The writer is a judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, where he has served as chief judge.

NEW YORK — The congressional hearings on the Iran-contra affair have underscored some of the fundamental principles of the republic — appropriately, at the very time Americans are celebrating the bicentennial of the Constitution. One of the most important of these principles is that without knowledge, democracy is unfeasible.

If for no other reason than the shedding of light on darkness, these public hearings into the clandestine behavior of some senior U.S. officials have been a most important constitutional exercise.

Colonel North rightly notes that this system of government is less than efficient. The capacity for rapid and decisive action is not a particular strength of the U.S. Constitution. Rather, it envisions the political equivalent of the physician's golden rule: First of all, do no harm.

The purpose of a system of divid-

ed powers is to ensure that any significant governmental action will be thoroughly considered, command a substantial political consensus and not infringe upon individual liberties.

The framers believed that as between violating these principles and denying government the right to act at all, it was always better to restrain government from acting.

Underlying this intuition was a profound skepticism about human nature — one that the intervening 200 years have served only to validate. America's system of government has survived despite the mediocrities, incompetencies and rogues who have managed to attain office, because the capacity of an officeholder to do significant damage is limited by the checks and balances under which he must operate.

Anyone with any interest in public affairs must on occasion feel impatient with the painstaking procedures of democracy and must sometimes disagree with the substantive outcomes that those processes reach.

But what should restrain us from seeking simply to sweep aside legal and political checks and impose our will directly is the realization that down that road lies tyranny.

It may be that a powerful leader will perceive on a particular occasion the need for a policy that the people do not. But in the long run more wisdom will emerge from many voices than from one. For better or worse, that is the cornerstone of the U.S. system. And even if it should be incorrect on any particular occasion, the American people, as Senator Warren Rudman, a member of the select committee examining the Iran-contra affair, put it, "have the constitutional right to be wrong."

An erroneous decision democratically reached, although it may do great harm, is in the long run better than a correct one that damages this carefully crafted system of checks and balances.

So did an article by Norman Podhoretz. He started off by arguing that Senator Joe McCarthy's liberal victims have grown up to become the persecutors of anti-Communist. A shaggy, unsettling thought. But then Mr. Podhoretz proclaimed that "with any luck, North's testimony will turn out to be the end of McCarthy's liberal descendants, whose

lethal bullying and demagoguery he has exposed."

"Ah, now, that is well-known language. Lieutenant Scheringer is the vocabulary of the enemies of the system," those who destroyed Weizman. Lieutenant Scheringer and Mr. Podhoretz see lonely, upright young officers facing up to "the old men," to the corrupt system, to a Reichstag or a court or a congressional hearing which they call "legitimate bullying and demagoguery." We call them the institutions of democracy. To challenge democratic authority in the name of the nation is a dangerous thing to do, before an audience of tens of millions.

— Neal Ascherson in The Observer (London).

## Reflagging: What Went Wrong Still Goes Wrong

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The insider's analysis by Robert McFarlane of "what went wrong" when Ronald Reagan and the U.S. Congress first found themselves at daggers drawn over aid to the Nicaraguan contras, deserves a lot more attention than it got. He was after all, an influential participant for a time in the Reagan administration's policy-making.

Yet there was in the Iran-contra hearings a propounding of a solution to the age-old conflict between Congress and the executive branch over foreign policy-making prerogatives that even the administration's severest critics would find hard to fault.

Perhaps more to the point, he was laying out lessons learned the hard way that a supposedly reformed Reagan administration still seems unable to grasp — if its current handling of its policy to police the Gulf with American naval forces is any test.

Consider the rules that the former national security adviser, with benefit of hindsight, would now apply:

"Any foreign policy issue that involves threats to truly vital national interests, the resolution of which will take significant funding for a long period of time, had better have the understanding and support of the American people going in," Mr. Mc-

Farlane said.

Farlane said, And "that support is engendered by vigorous public debate." Instead, the president made his first mistake when he "pinned his hopes in 1981 on a covert action" to accomplish so large a mission.

Congress was not blameless; indeed, it "worsened matters considerably" by shutting off military aid when the "secret war" inevitably became public knowledge, Mr. McFarlane argued. But "notwithstanding the congressional vacillation, once the Congress spoke, the administration should have listened, even though to do so would have surely involved a tragic loss of life among those in Nicaragua" who had become identified with the contra cause.

Congressional opponents of the contra policy could hardly have asked for more, but there was more. The administration's decision to pursue "private support" was doomed to fail short of the needs. By "going it alone," the president "almost guaranteed" the current political furor. It was "simply wrong," on an issue so "poorly understood by the people" for the president to behave as if he "is not accountable to anyone."

Now what does this have to do

with the administration's decision to "reflag" 11 Kuwaiti tankers and provide them safe escort through the Gulf? Just this: Even as Mr. McFarlane was testifying, the administration's top policy makers were meeting with congressional leaders, telling them that the administration had no intention of changing its mind in the face of opposition: by what would appear to be clear majorities in both the House and the Senate.

True, the issue has been publicly — and angrily — debated, but to no practical effect. For the commitment to Kuwait was made and accepted well before Congress even voted, let alone consulted in any genuine way. Secretary of State George Shultz has added insult to the original injury by stating publicly that "at the time we couldn't even get members of Congress to listen as we tried to brief them." The administration's own official chronology of its dealings with Kuwait and Congress in the first three months of this year show that statement to be quite simply, false.

After weeks of dithering, the United States was whisked by Kuwait (which was brandishing counter-offers from the Soviets) into a hurried offer

on March 7 to reflag the Kuwaiti tankers. The offer was accepted on March 10. The first suggestion of a briefing of relevant congressional committees was made to staff members by a State Department official on March 12. Not until the end of March did members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee get anything in the way of a formal briefing — in closed session.

Congress was nearly trapped. The issue it confronted was never whether "reflagging" was a good idea; but whether a vote to break a U.S. government commitment would be a bad idea. The president would win in any case. Any binding legislation to say his hand would be voted and Congress lacks the votes to override.

So off we go again, on what is generally agreed to be a potentially high-risk mission, with multiple purposes "poorly understood by the people" and with the president behaving as if "he is not accountable to anyone." Only Bud McFarlane, among the close foreign policy advisers of the Reagan presidency, seems to see the value of having the "understanding and support of the American people" on issues threatening "vital interests." And he is no longer on the job.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## Arms Control: But What About the North Pacific?

By Andrew Mack

CANBERRA — The broad interest generated by the prospect of a Euro-American deal between the United States and the Soviet Union is in part a response to an abysmal lack of progress on nuclear arms control during the past eight years. But it is also characteristic of a Western arms-control community and its media followers who are so obsessed with European security issues that the question of arms control in other regions is ignored almost completely.

Nowhere is this Euro-centric bias more evident than in Northeast Asia and the North Pacific. There, in sharp contrast to Europe, territorial claims are still contested. Corrosive intra-regional conflicts remain far from solution and military exercises get bigger and broader in scope each year. Each side sees the other's exercises as dangerously provocative.

The current pattern of military maneuvers is particularly worrisome. Soviet planes fly mock-attack missions into Japan's air defense zone, while the U.S. Navy's carrier battle groups, following the tenets of a new and offensively oriented maritime strategy, conduct exercises unusually close to Soviet territory.

In Europe things are different. Last September, the parties to the Stockholm-based European Disarmament and Security Conference agreed to a package that provided for a range of confidence-building measures. These included some important agreements on rules for conducting and observing military exercises. There are no equivalent agreements covering countries in the North Pacific. There is not even a

negotiating forum similar to the Stockholm conference at which the issues could be discussed.

Superpower arms competition in the Pacific, nuclear as well as conventional, also poses threats to long-term stability. During the past 20 years the numbers of Soviet land forces and surface combat ships based in the Soviet Far East have doubled. More than 500 nuclear warheads on Soviet SS-20 missiles threaten not only China and Japan but also countries as far afield as the Philippines.

On the U.S. side, deployment of nuclear-armed Tomahawk missiles effectively turns U.S. attack submarines and surface ships into missile-firing platforms capable of making nuclear strikes deep into Soviet territory.

The U.S. Navy's maritime strategy is seen by many critics as posing serious risks to regional stability. Two options discussed by proponents of the strategy cause particular concern.

The first is the proposition that the United States should attack Soviet nuclear missile-firing submarines in the early phases of a conventional conflict. Critics argue that this would provide the Soviets with dangerous incentives to cross the nuclear threshold.

A second option causing concern is that if the United States were losing an armed confrontation with the Soviets in, say, the Gulf region of the Middle East, its maritime strategy would pre-

dict a "horizontal escalation."

That would mean counterattacking the Soviets where they were weak. One of the most obvious targets would be highly vulnerable base

## OPINION

## With Iran, Shady Deals Don't Pay

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — France in its turn is learning the wages of trying to make what Oliver North called a "near" deal with Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran. Relations have now been broken and the French are numbering down against the possibility of reprisals that could come anywhere — against French diplomats in Tehran, against hostages in Lebanon or ships in the Gulf.

It may be of some help that the UN Security Council is about to vote a resolution demanding an end to the Gulf war, with an implicit threat of a generalized arms embargo against Iran if it refuses. But that is likely to have very limited impact.

For one thing, the resolution has been watered down substantially so as to appear diplomatically "evenhanded," as that would matter to Tehran. For another, even if the governments on the council could then be persuaded to vote the embargo in a second resolution, there is real doubt that they would actually impose it.

As a French diplomat noted this week, they all know that most of Iran's arms supplies are delivered clandestinely, often with the knowledge of governments but through channels they do not admit. Iran and Iraq have become the world's greatest consumers of munitions, and there are thousands of jobs that depend directly on these secret exports, and national arms industries that could not maintain competitive unit costs for their own countries' defense needs without the lucrative Iran and Iraq markets. More than 30 countries engage in the trade most with both sides in the war.

It is a fundamental tenet of American democracy that, as James Madison wrote, "Knowledge will forever govern ignorance. And a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives."

It is a fundamental tenet of American democracy that, as James Madison wrote, "Knowledge will forever govern ignorance. And a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives."

Throughout U.S. history, congressional investigations have served as a powerful means of informing the public, which holds in its hands the ultimate political fate of legislators and presidents alike.

Whatever the motives of the questioners, or the merits of the hearings as television drama, the national debate sparked by Colonel North's testimony will, if history is any guide, ultimately provide not only limited national support for whatever specific policies are finally adopted with regard to Iran and the contras, but also a tonic to America's system of congressional, open government.

The New York Times.

ith Iran,  
adv Deals  
on't Pay

## A Korean Tang of Liberty Spices the Winds of Asia

By A.M. Rosenthal

SEOUL — It is hot, muggy and rainy here and any day the streets may be filled again with riot and tear gas. But it is a wonderful time to visit Seoul. The city has the tang of liberty, clear and heady. Yes, everybody knows that although political freedom is within grasp, it can

### ON MY MIND

still slip out. There is fear that either furious generals or the strong radical fringe within the student movement may try to destroy the goal of the South Korean revolution: a quick, peaceful transition to democracy.

The fears are reality but so is the particular significance of the democratic revolution of June 1987; if it holds it will have an importance that will reach beyond this striving land.

The Philippine revolution of 1985-86 was an emotional spur acknowledged openly by the opposition here, and privately by the government.

But there are countries in Asia and the Pacific with a great deal more in common with the prosperous, freshly industrialized, competitive kind of country that South Korea has become than with the impoverished Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan may find their own middle classes deciding that they are entitled to political liberty as well as high technology. The military regimes in Indonesia and Pakistan must be watching Seoul with some nervousness, too.

And the government that probably fears the success of a democratic revolution in South Korea most is the fiercely repressive Communist dictatorship in North Korea. The combination of economic progress and democratic freedom could be a dangerous contrast to the empty streets, icy economic barometers and political strangulation in the North.

This city is an economic volcano: skyscrapers everywhere, miles of markets in the streets — a world of energy, hustle and intense commercial creativity, bouncing day and night. It erupted out of the talent and determination of the people who seem genetically incapable of giving

A Coming Together in Asia

ONE RESULT of the flow of market economic and democratization is that the peoples of this region are starting to see themselves as something more than strangers who just happen to live in the same chunk of the map. Australians are looking less to Britain, more to Japan; South Koreans campaigning for democracy this spring not only looked to the Philippines for an example, they flew in a lot of Filipinos for advice. There is no telling what this process will lead to, but it could change the world more than anything since the rise of America.

— The Economist (London)

in, either to a history of oppression or to their own rocky, scrubby land.

In the first half of the century, Japanese colonists ruled Korea with brutality and contempt. Then, after World War II, the United States kindly allowed the Russians to occupy the northern part of the country, temporarily of course. The Koreans paid the price for American stupidity: one nation was cleaved in two.

That cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of South Korean, American and other allied soldiers when the North Koreans attacked in 1950. Then came a quarter century of South Korean military dictatorship — which in the beginning Washington could have prevented by insisting that the generals return to barracks with their American weapons.

But the energies of South Korean workers and businessmen brought prosperity. Still they yearned for something more: political liberty.

American specialists kept telling South Korean democrats not to push hard, warning that Korean traditions and Confucian heritage were incompatible with swift movement to democracy, you see.

The South Koreans did not see. Year after year opposition leaders were jailed and beaten and year after year students battled in the streets for a free political system. They did not seem to think freedom was antithetical to Confucian tradition, or maybe didn't care if it was.

Last month, a thought struck a former general called Roh Tae Woo, who was supposed to be the military's handpicked winner in the coming presidential election: If you can't beat them, join them.

He gave in to almost all the demands for democratic freedoms made by the people in the street, mostly because he knew that parents were behind them.

Mr. Roh is a much more relaxed man now than when we met here about 18 months ago. Then he was a hard-liner and had not seen the wisdom of such things as a free press. He knows that his stroke of political bravery has turned him from a threatening figure to a potential winner in a free election.

But he is no hero to Kim Dae Jung, who has been imprisoned by the military, tortured, kidnapped, sentenced to death, reprimanded, arrested again, but has always remained a democratic political force. In late 1985 he was under house arrest and there were more government goons outside than paving stones. Now his door is open and people sit in a carpeted street to listen to him speak.

He would like to be president. So would Kim Young Sam. If they both run and split their vote, Mr. Roh will win. But if only one Kim runs, that Kim will occupy the presidential palace called the Blue House. In any case, South Korea's bracing political weather will be carried by the winds of Asia.

The New York Times



### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### If Mother Isn't Home, Perhaps It's Uncle Sam's Fault

In response to the report "Marine General Assails U.S. Working Mothers," (June 28) by George C. Wilson:

General Kelley was a decorated battalion commander in Vietnam. Perhaps if Presidents Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon had raised taxes to pay for that stupid and crippling war, the U.S. dollar would not have been undermined by inflation during the 1970s, thus rendering it impossible for a couple raising children in the 1980s to buy a home and enjoy the standard of living (including mother in the home) that was possible in America from 1945 to 1965.

There may be a problem with the moral fiber of youth, but I doubt it.

Today's young people have accomplished, among other things, the famine relief of Live Aid and U.S.A. for Africa. General Kelley was born in the late

#### Correction

Howard Rowen writes:

I referred to an article in the West German newspaper *Die Welt* which sharply criticized the reorganization plan of Barber Conable, president of the World Bank. I said erroneously that *Die Welt* had observed that most foreign employees at the bank anticipated comfortable lifetime jobs. Die Welt had attributed the "comfortable job for life" remark to Mr. Conable, who was reacting to the outrage of fired employees.

1920s, raised through the '30s and '40s, commissioned as a second lieutenant in 1950. When he was a boy, and Mother was in the home, and prayers were said daily in school, before World War II, the entire U.S. army numbered only 185,000 men. We now have huge forces out there in the red ink somewhere. I wonder if there is a connection between these things and the decline in moral fiber that the general perceives.

Finally, it is my impression that there is a great, enduring and even increasing love for America by its citizens — but not for the government, and particularly not for this vacillating and inept administration. And this is as it should be.

I wish General Kelley a full and exciting retirement, with the time to think about these things.

PAUL BIRCHARD,  
Glasgow, Scotland

If the children of yesterday with non-working mothers are America's politicians and businessmen of today, then it is difficult to grasp why General Paul Kelley considers moral deterioration to be "latent." The dirty washing is already hanging out and neither "working mothers" nor "faceless" child-care centers can be blamed. It is the infidelity, hypocrisy, dishonesty and indifference of many couples, within marriages past and present, which causes failure to instill moral fiber in their offspring.

PATRICIA STRACHAN,  
Barcelona

Rather than blame working mothers, General Kelley should start with such fine examples of "moral fiber" as Oliver North, Richard Secord and Elliott Abrams, not to forget the other star players in the Iran-contra affair. Or does the general also hold their mothers responsible for the lack of ethical standards that are paraded before today's parents?

DALE OTT,  
Geneva

#### Illiteracy and Ignorance

I agree with Paul Woodring, the editor quoted in American Topics (June 17), that the term *illiteracy* should not be used indiscriminately as a synonym for *ignorance*. But you also quote Mr. Woodring as saying that any sixth-grader should know that *illiteracy* means the ability to read and write. I thought it meant the inability. But then, it's a long time since I was in the sixth grade.

CHRIS BROWN,  
Amsterdam

Chris Brown corrects a transcription error. The transcriber pleads guilty to simulating ignorant literacy.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## Working Mothers in the Firing Line

By Colman McCarthy

blame their mommies when things go wrong. I wish Kelley hadn't either.

General Kelley's search-and-destroy mission against mothers and assorted evils was not a random blowup. Ten days before, he prepared a farewell speech for

### MEANWHILE

his retirement ceremonies. In it, he whined about insubordination on Capitol Hill: There is "a growing attitude in the Congress which places more credence in the views of staff members on matters dealing with national security than in the views of the service chiefs. ... We must reverse this trend, and make a conscious effort to restore cordial and substantive relationships between members of the Congress and the service chiefs."

This was a call for the good old days of good old boys like Representative L. Mendel Rivers and Senators Barry Goldwater and John Tower. They ran their armed services committees like windup dolls. Get a general, let him whisper a few classified lines of the Russians are-ahead-of-us scare talk and the committee would salute and say: Estimate, wise general, how many billions you want for your new weapons that won't work and aren't needed, and we'll double the amount to cover overruns, waste and fraud.

Now the armed services committee have such uncordials as Representatives Carl Levin, Patricia Schroeder and Ronald Dellums. This prompted General Kelley's second gripe: There is "a feeling

among some members of our Congress that you can buy defense for our country 'on the cheap.' Stop wielding a 'capricious budgetary meat ax,' he said.

This is a war-horse in blinders. It has been an occasional lard ax that Congress has wielded on the flabby shanks of Pentagon pork. Overall, the military budget has not been lowered, only the rate of increases. Excessive development and production commitments have been made by the Weinberger Pentagon. The Congressional Budget Office believes that because of them 40 percent of military spending will be beyond the control of the next administration when it takes power in 1989.

General Kelley had a final potshot — at the media and their "lynch mob mentality." He asked "responsible members of the media to strive for balance."

To obey his call for balance, I went into the history books. I found a Marine Corps commandant whose courage and brains led him to attack other enemies. General Smedley Butler fought myths. In a farewell interview in 1931, he said:

"I spent 33 years [in the Marines] ... Most of my time was being a high-class muscle man for big business, for Wall Street and the bankers ... I helped in the rape of half a dozen Central American republics for the benefit of Wall Street ... In China in 1927 I helped see to it that Standard Oil went its way unopposed ... I had a swell racket. I was rewarded with honors, medals, promotions."

Give us a few good men, say the marines. A few more geniuses like Butler and a few less Kellys would do for now.

Washington Post Writers Group

### The General's Mother Had to Work

MY RECENT comments in response to a question about the "moral fiber" of American youth were far more comprehensive than reported. Be that as it may, one of those comments demands clarification and elaboration, and that is my view on the working mother.

I sympathize with and support the widowed or divorced mother who, more often than not, has little or no choice but to work. When my mother became a "Gold Star Wife" during World War II, her widow's pension from a "grateful nation" was a mere \$75 a month. Needless to say, she was required to work just to put bread in the mouths of three children at home.

In the case of married couples, both the mother and father must make a personal determination as to whether both will work, a determination based on their own unique circumstances and desires. Again, all too often there is little or no choice.

With regard to alternatives for the care of their children during the day, the "haves" can usually make more satisfactory arrangements than the "have nots." This is one of my concerns. I am not opposed to working married mothers — or fathers, for that

I have proposed an institute to examine the subject of "Morality and American Youth" and to determine solutions where and when appropriate. One of its first projects should be to improve the availability of child-care centers for lower-income groups.

Now is the time for action to shore up for future generations the traditional values of love of God, love of country, love of family and love of fellow human beings. Is this too much to ask? Our parents did it for us.

— Paul X. Kelley, a former commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, writing in *The Washington Post*.

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Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1.21 Fl. 440
Norway N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3.05 N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64.86 Esc. 23,500
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55.33 Ptas. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3.05 S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1.10 S.Fr. 400
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Access





# Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Vid.	PE	Ex- 100s	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
44	44	15th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
114	109	16th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
225	215	17th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
325	315	18th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
425	415	19th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
525	515	20th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
625	615	21st Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
725	715	22nd Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
825	815	23rd Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
925	915	24th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
1025	1015	25th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
1125	1115	26th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
1225	1215	27th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
1325	1315	28th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
1425	1415	29th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
1525	1515	30th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
1625	1615	31st Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
1725	1715	32nd Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
1825	1815	33rd Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
1925	1915	34th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
2025	2015	35th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
2125	2115	36th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
2225	2215	37th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
2325	2315	38th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
2425	2415	39th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
2525	2515	40th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
2625	2615	41st Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
2725	2715	42nd Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
2825	2815	43rd Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
2925	2915	44th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
3025	3015	45th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
3125	3115	46th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
3225	3215	47th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
3325	3315	48th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
3425	3415	49th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
3525	3515	50th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
3625	3615	51st Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
3725	3715	52nd Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
3825	3815	53rd Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
3925	3915	54th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
4025	4015	55th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
4125	4115	56th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
4225	4215	57th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
4325	4315	58th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
4425	4415	59th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
4525	4515	60th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
4625	4615	61st Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
4725	4715	62nd Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
4825	4815	63rd Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
4925	4915	64th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
5025	5015	65th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
5125	5115	66th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
5225	5215	67th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
5325	5315	68th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
5425	5415	69th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
5525	5515	70th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
5625	5615	71st Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
5725	5715	72nd Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
5825	5815	73rd Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
5925	5915	74th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
6025	6015	75th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
6125	6115	76th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
6225	6215	77th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
6325	6315	78th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
6425	6415	79th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
6525	6515	80th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
6625	6615	81st Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
6725	6715	82nd Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
6825	6815	83rd Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
6925	6915	84th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
7025	7015	85th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
7125	7115	86th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
7225	7215	87th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
7325	7315	88th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
7425	7415	89th Stn	24	12	24	24	450	420	44	44	0
7525	7515	90									

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Iran, Deals, Pay

## BCal Says Survival at Stake in Merger

Reuters

LONDON — British Caledonian Airways will not survive unless it merges with British Airways, the airlines said Monday in a joint submission to government officials who must approve the merger plan.

The merger, announced last Thursday, is aimed at forming a company to meet the competition of U.S. carriers.

British Airways, recently privatized, and privately owned British Caledonian said the eight-point document on BA's £237 million (\$381 million) offer for its smaller rival had gone to the government's Office of Fair Trading, with arguments as to why the proposal should not be put before the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

"It will be a British airline big enough to compete against megacarriers in world markets," a summary of the submission said.

British Caledonian reported a loss of £19.2 million last year, and the document said, "BCal's only course is to merge if it is to survive."

Several smaller British airlines met Friday and urged the govern-

ment to submit the merger plan to the monopolies commission. Leaders of the opposition Labor Party have denounced the merger.

Both airlines described the plan as a friendly merger.

It will be up to the trade and industry secretary, Lord Young, to

decide whether the matter goes to the monopolies commission.

British Airways was sold by the government to the public in February in a share offer worth £390 million. In May, the airline announced profit of £162 million for the year ended March 31.

**Smith International Sets Plan**

Reuters

NEWPORT BEACH, California — Smith International Inc., which filed for bankruptcy protection after being ordered to pay \$207 million to a major competitor for patent infringement, said Monday it had reached a provisional agreement on a reorganization plan.

Smith, one of the world's largest oil field services companies, said the plan should allow it to conclude proceedings under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code by the end of 1987.

The plan is subject to bankruptcy court approval.

Smith said the agreement had been reached with its official unse-

cured creditors' committee, its official equity security holders' committee and Baker Hughes Inc.

Hughes Tool Inc., since merged with Baker International to form Baker Hughes, was awarded \$230 million in 1986 after a court ruled that Smith infringed a Hughes patent for a rubber seal.

Smith said that the plan called for the patent judgment to be set aside for \$85 million in cash and \$10 million in notes.

It said it expected to file the reorganization plan Tuesday. The court has scheduled hearings on a statement of disclosure for Aug. 24 and on confirmation of the plan for Nov. 12, it said.

## Van Heusen Says Rosewood Offer Is Inadequate

Reuters

NEW YORK — Phillips-Van Heusen Corp. said Monday that its board had rejected an offer by Rosewood Financial Inc. to acquire the apparel company for \$22 per share, or about \$333 million.

Phillips-Van Heusen, based in New York, said its board agreed with financial advisers Shearson Lehman Brothers that the offer was too low. Shearson will study alternatives, it said.

Rosewood is the investment arm of the estate of Caroline Hunt Schoellkopf, the daughter of H. L. Hunt, the late oilman.

At the time of the offer earlier this month, Rosewood reportedly owned 19.7 percent of Phillips-Van Heusen common stock, the largest holding.

Lawrence Phillips, chairman of Phillips-Van Heusen, said the company was continuing to consider potential acquisitions.

## Merrill's Profit Falls on Bonds Loss

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch & Co. on Monday reported a 9.3 percent fall in its second quarter profit to \$83.3 million from the corresponding period last year, the expected result of a \$75 million pretax loss from mortgage securities trading.

The big investment firm said the profit totaled 76 cents a share, compared with \$91.1 million or 86 cents a share in the year-earlier quarter.

Revenue during the quarter rose to \$2.44 billion from \$2.33 billion.

The mortgage-securities loss sparked a major shakeup of Merrill Lynch's trading operations.

President, Robert Keil, attributed the results to strong volume gains that reflect improved market conditions.

(Reuters)

## Schlumberger Drops

NEW YORK — Schlumberger Ltd., the world's largest oilfield services company, reported Monday that second-quarter earnings fell 45 percent to \$30.2 million from \$55.2 million a year ago.

It said the fall was mainly due to reduced oil drilling resulting from the steep decline in oil prices.

Earnings per share totaled 11 cents after 19 cents, on lower revenue of \$1.1 billion from \$1.3 billion.

(AP)

## Dow Chemical Surges

MIDLAND, Michigan — Dow

Chemical Co. said Monday that second-quarter earnings rose 40 percent to \$312 million from \$222 million one year ago.

Earnings per share totaled \$1.62, up from \$1.16, on record sales of \$3.4 billion, a 20 percent rise from \$2.84 billion a year ago and 13 percent over the first quarter, which was the previous record high.

The company's executive vice-

president, Robert Keil, attributed the results to strong volume gains that reflect improved market conditions.

Revenue during the quarter rose to \$2.44 billion from \$2.33 billion.

The mortgage-securities loss sparked a major shakeup of Merrill Lynch's trading operations.

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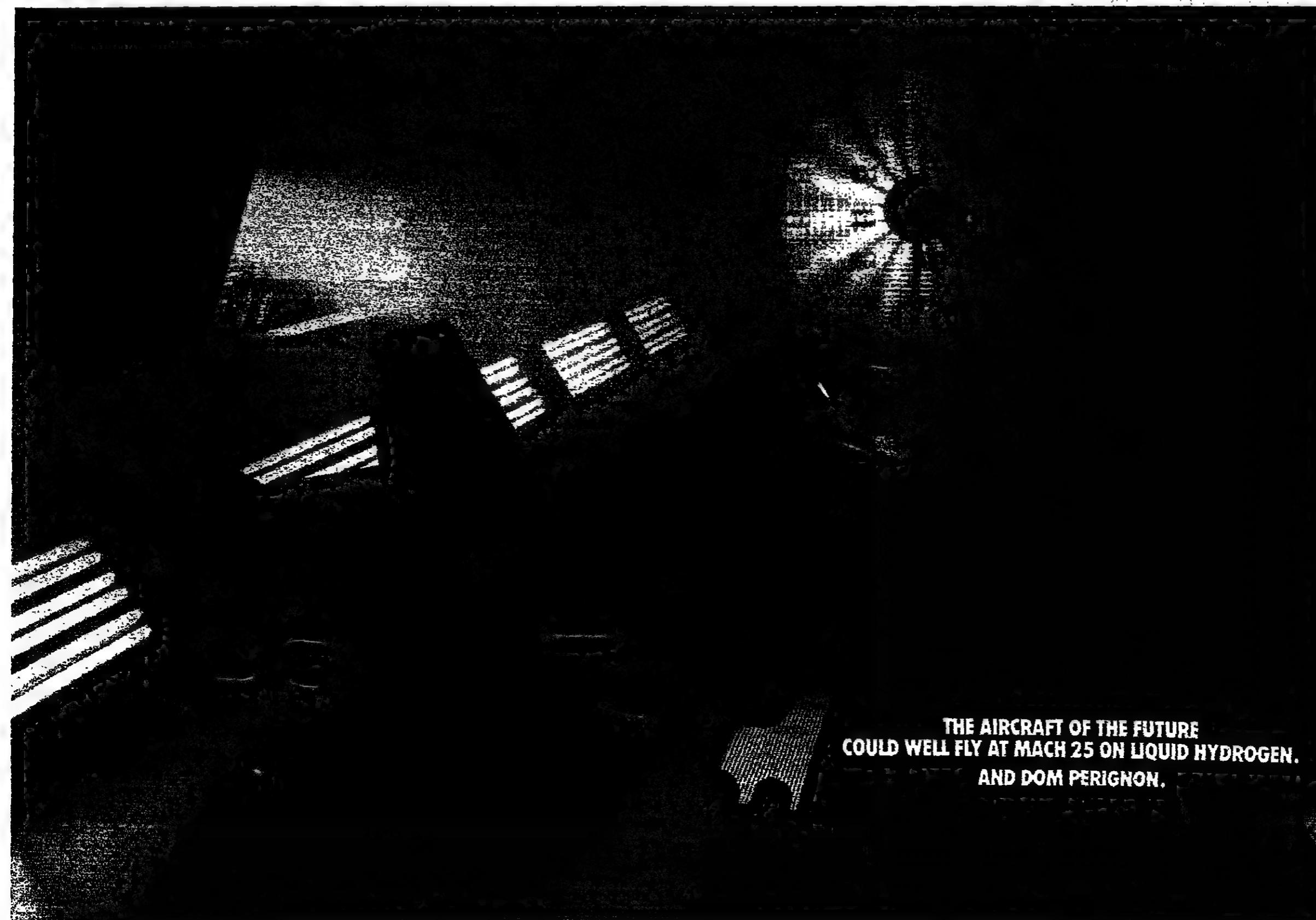
**Mondays**  
**AMEX**  
**Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
Source: The Associated Press

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *By The Associated Press*

1970-71. *Veracruz* 81753

(Continued on next page)



THE AIRCRAFT OF THE FUTURE  
COULD WELL FLY AT MACH 25 ON LIQUID HYDROGEN.  
AND DOM PERIGNON.

As the airline with the world's most modern fleet, we are eagerly following the development of this experimental hypersonic passenger aircraft, which could be operating by the turn of the century. Travelling at twenty five times the speed of sound, it would enable us to fly you from, say, London to Singapore in a mere 50 minutes. Or from San Francisco to Hong Kong in one hour. The aircraft engines will run on liquid hydrogen, while our inflight service, as always, will run on Dom Pérignon. We'll simply have to pour a little bit faster. **SINGAPORE AIRLINES**

## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Little Changed as Market Watches Gulf

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — The dollar closed little changed Monday in quiet trading as traders monitored events in the Gulf and awaited Friday's scheduled release of preliminary figures for the second-quarter U.S. gross national product.

Traders said the market was also looking forward to two key appearances on Capitol Hill, both scheduled for Tuesday: a midyear economic review by the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, and the start of Alan Greenspan's confirmation hearings as Mr. Volcker's successor.

In New York on Monday, the dollar was unchanged from Friday against the Deutsche mark, closing at 1.8630. The dollar also closed at 152.75 yen, down from 152.95 Friday, at 1.5485 Swiss francs, down

## London Dollar Rates

Change: \$1.00  
Pound sterling: 1.5847  
Swiss franc: 1.5825  
French franc: 4.9588  
Source: Reuters

from 1.5530; and at 6.1975 French francs, down from 6.2000.

The dollar was higher against the British pound, which closed at \$1.5985, against \$1.6040 Friday.

"Any incident in this week in the Persian Gulf could push oil prices up, and that would be good for the dollar and bad for the yen," said Earl Johnson of the Harris Bank in Chicago.

The United States began offering Navy protection for Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Gulf this week. (UPI, Reuters)

Earlier in Europe, the dollar closed at its highest against the mark and the yen since early March.

In fairly active trading, the dollar ended in London at 1.8617 DM, up from 1.8575 DM at Friday's close, and at 152.75 yen, up from 150.40.

The pound retreated before the dollar's strength and closed at \$1.6025, down from \$1.6093 on Friday. It was the pound's lowest level against the U.S. currency for about three weeks.

Dealers said it was difficult to pick any factor that adequately explained the dollar's buoyancy.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8617 DM, well ahead of the 1.8466 DM on Friday's fix, and at 6.1925 French francs, up from 6.149.

(UPI, Reuters)

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cycles per second. This means that 20 million times a second, or once every 50 billionths of a second, the processor is ready to move to its next step. But the fastest dynamic RAMs take about 100 billionths of a second, twice as long, to divulge a piece of information.

Both static and dynamic RAMs can retrieve any piece of information readily, without having to retrieve another piece first. Thus, they provide random access to information, like the bins behind a hotel registration desk containing the keys and mail.

The difference between a static and dynamic RAM is in the construction of the bins. The dynamic RAM has simple bins consisting of a device known as a capacitor,

which stores an electric charge, and a transistor, which helps read what is on the capacitor.

The problem is that the charge tends to leak off the capacitor. Hence, several hundred times a second, a sweep must be made through all the bins to reinforce the charge. That is why the memory is called "dynamic."

Static RAMs do not need such refreshing. That, plus their smaller size and other unique features, mean that today's static RAMs are two to 10 times faster than the fastest dynamic RAMs.

However, the bins of a static and dynamic RAM are in the construction of the bins. The dynamic RAM has one transistor per bin, the static RAM has four to six transistors locked in a feedback

loop to retain their memory. Since the bins are larger, a static RAM can hold less information than a similar-sized dynamic RAM.

A very-high-speed static RAM capable of storing only 16,000 bits might sell for \$12, while a dynamic RAM that holds 256,000 bits, 16 times the storage capacity, sells for about \$2.30.

The simplest solution to the problem of slow memory would be to replace dynamic RAMs with static RAMs. One personal computer maker, PC's Ltd. of Austin, Texas, is taking that approach.

Most computer manufacturers, however, believe that a complete switch from dynamic RAMs to static RAMs is too expensive.

If the computer's memory can't release or store the desired information fast enough, the central processor is left waiting.

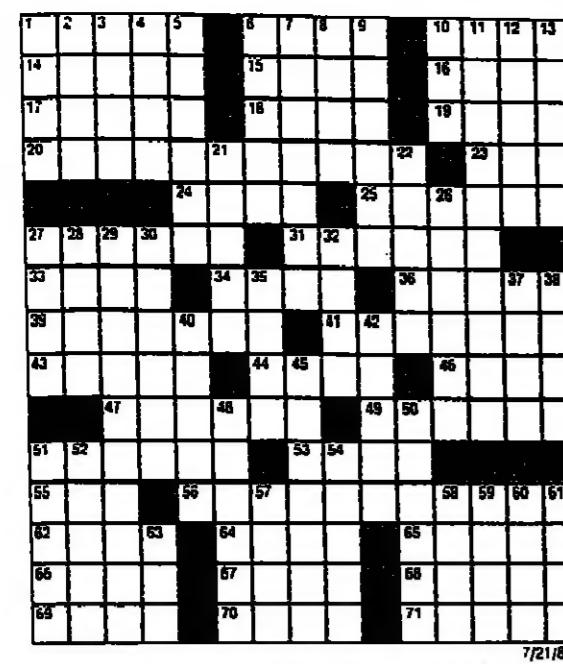
The latest microprocessors from Intel and Motorola operate at about 20 megahertz, or 20 million

## Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month		High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales to	100s	High	Low	4 P.M. Chg.
<b>A</b>											
244 14 ADC	148	148	148	200							
247 70% AST	200	200	200	200							
248 15% AT&T	200	200	200	200							
249 15% AT&T B	200	200	200	200							
250 15% AT&T C	200	200	200	200							
251 15% AT&T D	200	200	200	200							
252 15% AT&T E	200	200	200	200							
253 15% AT&T F	200	200	200	200							
254 15% AT&T G	200	200	200	200							
255 15% AT&T H	200	200	200	200							
256 15% AT&T I	200	200	200	200							
257 15% AT&T J	200	200	200	200							
258 15% AT&T K	200	200	200	200							
259 15% AT&T L	200	200	200	200							
260 15% AT&T M	200	200	200	200							
261 15% AT&T N	200	200	200	200							
262 15% AT&T O	200	200	200	200							
263 15% AT&T P	200	200	200	200							
264 15% AT&T Q	200	200	200	200							
265 15% AT&T R	200	200	200	200							
266 15% AT&T S	200	200	200	200							
267 15% AT&T T	200	200	200	200							
268 15% AT&T U	200	200	200	200							
269 15% AT&T V	200	200	200	200							
270 15% AT&T W	200	200	200	200							
271 15% AT&T X	200	200	200	200							
272 15% AT&T Y	200	200	200	200							
273 15% AT&T Z	200	200	200	200							
274 15% AT&T AA	200	200	200	200							
275 15% AT&T BB	200	200	200	200							
276 15% AT&T CC	200	200	200	200							
277 15% AT&T DD	200	200	200	200							
278 15% AT&T EE	200	200	200	200							
279 15% AT&T FF	200	200	200	200							
280 15% AT&T GG	200	200	200	200							
281 15% AT&T HH	200	200	200	200							
282 15% AT&T II	200	200	200	200							
283 15% AT&T JJ	200	200	200	200							
284 15% AT&T KK	200	200	200	200							
285 15% AT&T LL	200	200	200	200							
286 15% AT&T MM	200	200	200	200							
287 15% AT&T NN	200	200	200	200							
288 15% AT&T OO	200	200	200	200							
289 15% AT&T PP	200	200	200	200							
290 15% AT&T QQ	200	200	200	200							
291 15% AT&T RR	200	200	200	200							
292 15% AT&T SS	200	200	200	200							
293 15% AT&T TT	200	200	200	200							
294 15% AT&T UU	200	200	200	200							
295 15% AT&T VV	200	200	200	200							
296 15% AT&T WW	200	200	200	200							
297 15% AT&T XX	200	200	200	200							
298 15% AT&T YY	200	200	200	200							
299 15% AT&T ZZ	200	200	200	200							
300 15% AT&T AA	200	200	200	200							
301 15% AT&T BB	200	200	200	200							
302 15% AT&T CC	200	200	200	200							
303 15% AT&T DD	200	200	200	200							
304 15% AT&T EE	200	200	200	200					</		



**ACROSS**  
 1 More plucky  
 6 Dissident  
 10 Fare for Miss  
 Mutter  
 14 Oil or Oyl  
 preцder  
 15 Widespread  
 16 Luck invento  
 17 Vampire of  
 folklore  
 18 Protection  
 19 Austen novel  
 20 Dentist?  
 21 Fulfilled  
 24 City near  
 Phoenix  
 25 Surgical light  
 beams  
 27 Command  
 31 Joiner?  
 33 Genus of  
 evergreen  
 trees  
 34 Simple  
 36 "— to Be  
 You," 1924  
 song  
 39 Marsh heron  
 41 Tools for  
 swindlers?  
 43 Pelvic bones  
 44 Actress-writer  
 Chase  
 46 Baby powder  
 47 Squabble  
 49 Allen and  
 Herman  
 51 Guadalupe  
 gala

**DOWN**  
 1 "The  
 Bug," Poe  
 2 Having wings  
 3 Rodolfo's  
 beloved  
 4 Wicked  
 5 Kingdoms  
 6 Shy  
 7 Woben  
 blfiers?  
 8 Have? (be  
 upset)  
 9 Put on the  
 market again  
 10 Ex follower  
 11 Shark who is  
 Mike's boss?  
 12 Gantry or  
 Fudd  
 13 Irish poet-  
 playwright  
 21 maid  
 22 Diameter  
 halves  
 26 Gets at it  
 27 Moves like a  
 cork on water  
 28 Farmed pen  
 name  
 29 Backstabber's  
 act?  
 30 Added  
 32 Jan van —  
 Flemish  
 painter  
 35 Indigo  
 37 Friend in a  
 fray  
 38 Milli. medals  
 40 Bridge  
 positions  
 42 Hemmed and  
 —  
 45 Honest planer?  
 48 Gave the ax to  
 Planetary  
 51 Got along  
 52 Steaming  
 54 Wide-mouthed  
 pitchers  
 57 Starist  
 Shankar  
 58 Concept  
 59 "A — From  
 the Bridge":  
 A. Miller  
 60 Otherwise  
 61 Bulrush, e.g.  
 63 Carpenter —

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### DENNIS THE MENACE



"IT WAS SURE NICE OF OL' MARGARET TO MAKE A SIGN FOR US, HUH, JOEY?"

### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

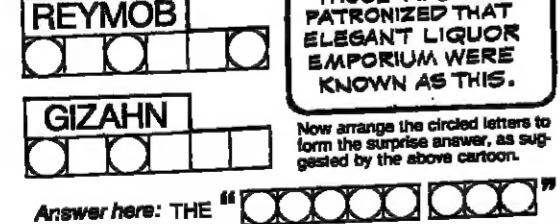
**NOWNK**

**ORNOC**

**REYMOB**

**GIZAHN**

Now arrange the circled letters to form an ordinary word, as suggested by the above cartoon.



Answer here: THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Friday's Jumble: LEECH HOVEL LATEST PURPLE  
 Answer: A synonym is a good word to use when you can't do this—SPELL THE OTHER ONE

### WEATHER

EUROPE		HIGH	LOW	ASIA		HIGH	LOW	AFRICA		LATIN AMERICA		NORTH AMERICA	
Algeria	26	24	16	15	15	24	14	15	15	15	15	15	15
Amsterdam	25	24	15	15	15	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Athens	25	24	15	15	15	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Berlin	25	24	15	15	15	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Bordeaux	25	24	15	15	15	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
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Castel Del Sol	25	24	15	15	15	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Dortmund	25	24	15	15	15	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Edinburgh	25	24	15	15	15	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Florence	25	24	15	15	15	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
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Helsinki	25	24	15	15	15	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
London	25	24	15	15	15	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
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Munich	25	24	15	15	15	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
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## PEOPLE

Director John Landis  
Buys Rock Hudson Home

The director John Landis, recently acquired of manslaughter charges in the "Twilight Zone" case, has bought the two-story home overlooking Beverly Hills that formerly belonged to Rock Hudson. The late actor's home was purchased for \$2.89 million by Beverly Crest Trust, whose agents did not disclose whom they represented. But the Los Angeles Times said the buyer was Landis, whose films include "Animal House" and "Trading Places." Hudson died in the house Oct. 2, 1985, after a long battle with AIDS.

"The Interview," Federico Fellini's film about a day in the life of a movie studio, won the grand prize at the 15th Moscow Film Festival. An American film, "The Journey of Natty Gann," directed by Jerry Lewis, won top honors for children's films, and Soviet filmmakers who visited the Chernobyl nuclear disaster got a special award for short subjects. Dorothy Duvivier won the best actress prize for the lead role in the Hungarian film, "Love, Mother," and Anthony Hopkins was named best actor for his part in "84 Charing Cross Road." Awards by the jury, headed by Robert de Niro, were announced at a press conference in the Soviet capital.

Prince Andrew and his wife, Sarah, the Duke and Duchess of York, had a scare on a helicopter flight en route from Toronto to visit Niagara Falls, Ontario. One engine of their Twin Huey helicopter was running too hot, said Andrew Wise, the prince's private secretary. Although the copter can fly on one engine, Wise said, the pilot landed it in a field about five minutes from Toronto. Another helicopter in the three-copter flight party picked up the royal passengers.

"The Ballad of Jim & Tammy" is out, courtesy of veteran actor-singer Sheb Wooley, who has just released a song about the former PTL minister Jim Bakker and his wife, Tammy Faye. "He's got a little love" at the good ole PTL, and he paid a lot of money so that Jessie wouldn't tell," the song says, referring to Bakker's tries with a church secretary, Jessica Hahn.

## ART BUCHWALD

## The Designated Hero

WASHINGTON — "It's all over for Ollie," Demnick said as he clicked the set off.

"How can you say it's over? The man's a designated national hero."

"That's what I mean. Do you know what it's like to be a national hero?"

"I guess it's not all confetti and open convertibles."

Demnick said, "Ollie is going to need every bit of his Marine Corps survival training to get through this one."

"Give me an example."

"Let's start with the advertisers who are willing to pay Ollie anything to hold up a pair of pantyhose on television. Or

Buchwald

who want Ollie to do a paper shredder commercial. The man is getting it for what he did."

"Ollie can do it without much trouble."

And after he's finished doing his commercials, he will have to fight his way through 144 publishers camped out on his lawn. Each publisher wants to sign him up to write a book about what it's like to testify in front of a joint committee of Congress and find God. If Ollie commits for a book and ties himself up for TV commercials, then he's going to have a tough time doing his lectures. North will not only have to do paid lectures, but prayer breakfasts and Rotarian lunches

## Chinese Museum Thefts Prompt Investigation

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Thieves have stolen more than 100 cultural relics from a museum in Harbin, in northeastern China, over the last six years, prompting an investigation of lax security at the museum, a Chinese newspaper reported Monday.

No value was given for the museum pieces, stolen from the Heilongjiang provincial museum since 1981, the paper Guangming Ribao said. Local authorities launched an investigation in which they discovered museum officials had failed to increase security following thefts or report the cases to police.

that all designated national heroes must attend."

"I get tired just thinking about it," I said.

"Did I mention that as a designated hero Ollie will have to do the Bob Hope show?" Demnick asked.

"I almost forgot the Bob Hope show," I said.

Demnick told me, "Ollie will really have to suffer as a designated national hero because he'll become the property of the press."

"There is nothing wrong with that," I said.

"Nothing except the average honeymoon for a national hero is now six months. Then the media turn on you and make your life miserable. Once Ollie is thrown to the press he will only have to justify what he did in Nicaragua, he will also have to prove he didn't commit any hanky-panky in the film opens in New York on Friday."

"North can do it," I said.

"He could if he didn't have to go to all the White House dinners."

"You mean dinner?"

"No, dinners. The President intends to have Ollie to dinner every night. Reagan doesn't get to see a designated hero very often. But the thing that will really do him in will be the banquets he has to attend in hotel ballrooms all over the nation. North will not only have to listen to lots of windbags, but he will also have to eat the hotel food. This is cruel and unusual punishment. No person can survive more than one hotel banquet a week. As a designated national hero, North will be expected to attend seven."

Do you have any idea what this can do to one's digestive system?"

"Do you think anyone told North what he's in for?"

"I doubt it. The designated hero is the last to know what is going to happen when he becomes one."

"Maybe we should tell North what he's in for."

"It's too late — they've already stolen three streets and a high school after him."

"North's a good man. He doesn't deserve it."

Demnick said, "What makes America great is that the people are the ones who decide when you destroy evidence whether you will be a designated villain or a designated hero."

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But the year she recently completed at a London theater academy

wasn't a great success. She felt the place was in the business of turning out cute kids for television commercials and sitcoms, and that acting teaching was subtle and unchallenging. "It didn't seem to have much to do with people's real emotions or their actual insides. It was always so drastic. Pretend you've just been raped or murdered someone or found your parents dead. Or we had to pretend to be a box of chocolates."

Lloyd's grandfather was an actor, and her father, Roger Lloyd Pack, is a leading member of the National Theatre. Her mother has been a theatrical agent. So it's not altogether surprising that Lloyd has never wanted to be anything but an actress or, as she admits with a guileless giggle, a movie star. "I didn't have visions of myself onstage, but from the age of 5 I had visions of being on the big screen, like Elizabeth Taylor."

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